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VOL. XI NO. 247 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Oct.	MANTUA X	..	10,902
27th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA	.. NALDERA *	12,992
10th ,,	MOOLTAN	..	20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA X	..	7,622
24th ,,	DELTA	..	8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	.. MALWA X	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA	..	20,700
15th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR	..	8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MONGOLIA*	16,395
5th Jan.	MANTUA	..	10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X	..	11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY	..	7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	.. Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA	..	8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X	..	11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §	..	10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	.. Moldavia *	16,277
1st March	MANTUA	..	10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X	..	10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	.. Mooltan ‡ ..	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
5th April	NALDERA X	..	15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	.. Extrasteamer	8,093
12th ,,	MALWA	..	10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MALOJA ..	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,133
10th ,,	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	5,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,96

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,480
13th ,,	SOUDAN†	..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS AUSTRALIA.

Date. about	Steamers	Tons.
19th Nov. ..	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
20th Oct. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
22nd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
25th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
26th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via Karachi
31st ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

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Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,300
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserved Fund	21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar.	Hafizabad.	Multan City.
Amballa City.	Hoshiarpur.	Montogomery.
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Hapur.		

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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
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Manager.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON AGENTS.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Manager.

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.))

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

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Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
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Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 967.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,19,64,225-0-0
PAID-UP-CAPITAL 30th Sept. 1923	59,82,112-8-0

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SUB-BRANCH
Zaveri Bazar, 280 Sheik Memon Street, Bombay
LONDON AGENTS
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum on Daily Balances up-to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June, interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.
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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of Liniment	2-8) excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8) expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pill which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, Involuntary discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits. It is also specific for the after-effects of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

The use of this medicine to women during the period of menstruation is especially recommended.

TESTIMONIALS.

MY DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have been taking the pills and using the liniment according to your instruction. The medicine has improved my appetite and vitality. So would you please send me at your earliest convenience per V. P. P. one bottle of liniment and three bottles of pills as before ?

Yours faithfully,
A. C. BOSEMAN, Agra.

MY DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your V. P. P. to hand. The medicine was very effective. Please send me by V. P. P. two more phials of the same medicine (Pills) and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
C. S. SUBRAMAMA
WAZIRABAD.

Dear Sh. GHULAM AHMED SAHIB,

Your medicines were received by me a few days back. They appear to give me relief to some extent. I wonder how a layman like you have prepared such medicines. I request you to send me another two phials of pills by V. P.P. to my address.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. MUKERJI,
JUBBULPORE (C. P.)

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your medicine has given me some relief. So kindly send me a complete box and oblige

Yours faithfully,
FARZAND ALI KANOJ.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St. 73
LAHORE.

MARINE HISTORY OF JAPAN.

(The following is taken from "A Short History of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha" By T. H. issued June, 1923. A copy of this booklet sent gratis on application to the N. Y. K. Passenger Department.)

Japan's Merchantile Marine of to-day has been built up during the past few decades, but Japan has always ben a maritime nation, and her people born sailors. This is due to her position as an island country, which, in her relation to the continent of Asia, closely resembles that of the British Isles in the latter's relation to the continent of Europe and the Japanese, like the Britons, in communicating with foreign countries or even in intercourse amongst themselves, have had to resort to the sea. The dawn of Japan's history is associated with maritime activities, and the national mythology is rich in stories of sea nventures. Later authentic records fully demonstrate the energy and spirit of the early Japanese, who had to fight their way through the stormy seas in the primitive craft of those days. It should not, therefore, be occasion surprise that in the short period since the door of Japan were opened by an American key Japan has made such progress as now entitles her to a place among the leading maritime nations of the world.

The period covered by the latter half of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth marks the Golden Age of the maritime activity of our forefathers. This was in great measure due to the stimulus received by the Japanese through the appearance of Portuguese and other foreign ships in Japanese waters. Japanese vessels not only were in evidence in South China and the South Sea Islands, but cruised the Pacific as far as Mexico and fought their way through the Indian Ocean and past the Cape to Europe. The ruler in every way encouraged maritime enterprise, and numerous large vessels were built. Thus, ships trading between Japan and the South Seas and India, under letters patent counted no less than two hundred at one period, engaging in commerce with twenty different countries, which were eventually dotted with regular Japanese colonies.

Unfortunately, while the maritime prosperity of Japan was thus making progress by leaps and bounds, the suspicion arose that the Roman Catholic emissaries (principally Jesuits), who were then propagating their religion with market success in Japan, had a secret and ulterior object in fomenting political troubles among the people, and this was the signal for an abrupt ending of the hitherto increasing maritime activities. The authorities took the drastic measure of "closing" the country and forbidding all foreign intercourse. Their first act was to place a strict ban on Christianity, in 1613. Subsequently, in 1634, all commercial relations with foreign countries were stopped and in 1636 the construction of large ocean-going vessels was forbidden. The result was that the Japanese were absolutely deprived of the privilege of going abroad, and foreign vessels were debarred from calling at Japanese ports, except only those of Chinese and Dutch nationality, which had to submit to the most restrictive conditions. For the long period of more than two centuries thereafter, the ocean trade of Japan was thus held in a state of forced suspension, until the door of Japan was tapped at by Commodore Perry in the middle of the Nineteeth Century.

Commercial intercourse was thus resumed in 1853, and the time-worn restrictions of navigation and shippbuilding were withdrawn. Then was formed the uncleus of the present Mercantile Marine of Japan. However the steamers owned in Japan as late as 1871 were still insignificant, the total gross tonnage amounting to only a little over 26,000. It was not until 1892, the year of the opening of the N. Y. K. Japan-Bombay service, the first regular Japanese steamship service direct with a far oversea country, that the total figures reached 110,000 tons. The subsequent progress has been very rapid, for in 1908 Japan found herself possessed of 512,000 gross tons of steamers, the figures augmenting more rapidly still thereafter, until, on the outbreak of the Great war, the total reached 1,560,000 tons. During the Great War, despite the heavy losses occasioned by the German activities in the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, these figures practically doubled, and Japan now possesses no less than 3,250,000 gross tons of Mercantile Marine, and the rising sun flag is to be seen on all the trade routes of the world.

The Mitsu Bishi Company, which was the nucleus of the N.Y.K., was established by the late Mr. Yataro Iwasaki in 1871, and rapidly came into prominence. For nearly ten years from 1874, when the Mitsu Bishi Company acquired more than ten additional steamers, that Company was the central figure in the development of the Japanese mercantile marine. Mention, however, must not be omitted of the fact that in 1875 the government formulated the plan of encouragement of merchant shipping by the establishment of schools of navigation and marine engineering. Subsequently, the Mitsu Bishi Company, having acquired steamers which had belonged to a defunct concern, the "Yubin Jokisen Kaisha," became more powerful, and their position was still further strengthened by the grant of a government subsidy for regular and mail services. Branch offices were opened by the Mitsu Bishi Compan vin Yokohama and Shanghai, and after overcoming severe compition, they firmly established themselves on the Yokohama-Shanghai service, besides consolidating their services on the Japanese coast. Later they opened lines to Hongkong and Vladivostok.

In 1877 the Mitsu Bishi made still another acquisition of ten additional steamers. They thus became more and more prosperous, and were virtually monopolizing the entire mercantile marine of Japan. Complaints began to be raised against them and organised opposition was started, culminating in the establishment of the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha (The Union Transport Company) in 1882. This Company acquired many new steamers and carried on its business in open competition with the Mitsu Bishi Company. The competition became so acute that at last arrangements were reached for the amalgamation of the two concerns in 1885, resulting in the formation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

GERMAN BOSCH MAGNETOS, SPOT LIGHTS. ELECTRIC HORNS, SPARK PLUGS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF Messrs-ROBERT BOSCH A.G. Stuttgart, Germany, FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, HYDERABAD (SIND), KARACHI, AND Their allied States.

GILLIAM TAPER ROLLER BEARINGS, Manufactured by GILLIAM Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.

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VOLT & AMPERE METERS OF WALSALL ELECTRICAL Co. WALSALL, ENGLAND.

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RANE Ltd.
PROPRIETORS OF :—

Telegrams :— "Autoworks" — EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES — NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. — *Telephone : No.* 2475.

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Morinaga "Peace"— Speciality.

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DIABETES

WORLD-RENOWNED,

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Pannah Buildings, Bellary

To

Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of
Pannah, Fort Bellary.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

(4)

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

NOVELTY AND UTILITY

are the key notes of our manufactures which are Cookers, Brass churns, Charkhas Water-heaters etc. etc. atalogue free onRequest

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near West End Cinema, Girgaon,
BOMBAY No 4

OURS ARE THE SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES WITH A DISTINCTION

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

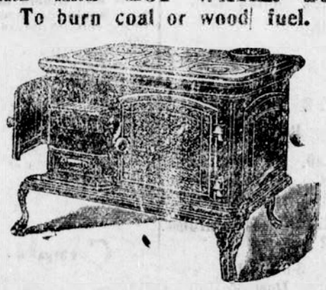
HORNBY ROAD OPP. WHITEAWAY & KALBADEVI ROAD

THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS FOR SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP.

BEST TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION FROM MAHARAJAS AND OTHER MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
To burn coal or wood fuel.



Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & Ovens.

CLUBWALLA & CO.,

10, CHURCHGATE STREET FORT — — BOMBAY

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHAUFFEUR of long experience of driving and must know petty repairs, etc., Apply Box No. 9761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8763

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced TRACER. Apply Box No. 9763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R17981

WANTED—Gujrati Hindoo GRADUATE to coach a grown up man in English one hour daily 3 to 4 afternoon. Apply stating lowest terms. Box No. 9759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8753

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES everywhere for Brass and German silver Nutcrackers, samples per V. P. P. of Rs. 6. Apply CHHAGANLAL DAMODAR, Mullamedi Jamnagar. (Kathiawar.)
A R8752

AGENTS WANTED in every province of India, Burma and Ceylon, for the sale of a well-known Boot Polish—"Bear" Brand manufactured in India. Liberal Commission to energetic Agents. Apply THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 122, Great Western Buildings, Fort, Post Box No. 670, Bombay.
A R8757

WANTED.—A fully qualified and experienced MATERNITY NURSE for one to two months from the second week of December on monthly terms, inclusive lodge and board. Apply stating full particulars and terms to the SECRETARY, "Retreat", Shahibag, Ahmedabad."
A R8759

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable and influential parties from all parts of the Bombay Presidency (including the Central Provinces and Berar, and the Nizam's Dominions) to act as Agents in the Mofussil for Fire Insurance Business for a progressive Insurance Company. For terms and full particulars, please apply to Box No. 9755 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8727

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

BEGIN your preparation NOW for the 1924 COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS. SHORTHAND PITMAN'S (Revised System, 40 Days Course), TYPEWRITING (Touch Method), ACCOUNTANCY, BANKING, General COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE SECRETARIAL PRACTICE, rapidly acquired. SPECIAL SHORTHAND SPEED CLASSES. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Reduced Fees Facilities, offered by the COLLEGE till 18th DECEMBER. Special Training in FRENCH for MATRIC STUDENTS. Apply, The SECRETARY, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road, Fort.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Rumpta Street, Fort Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8755

TO BE LET—Abba Building at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops, Godowns, Offices and Rooms. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid.
C R8461

TO LET—Centrally situated OFFICES and GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings. Rents moderate. Apply at the Bank.
C17880

TO BE LET—At Sussex Road, near Victoria Garden, opposite Pinto Mansion, 1st Floor, one front Room 30 by 80 and three big rooms, one Varanda. Very airy site for any caste. Rent Rs. 100. Enquire within the Bungalow.
C R8750

TO LET FLATS at Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagaon, near Tram Terminus, Westernly breeze, with electric lights and up-to-date accommodation. Rent moderate. Blocks of three rooms with kitchen Rs. 100/- four rooms with kitchen Rs. 130/- and five rooms with kitchen Rs. 140/- respectively. Motor garage, accommodation for two motors, rent Rs. 40/-. Apply to Mr. BANDUKWALLA, at the premises.
C R8737

BOARD & APARTMENTS

HOTEL EXCELSIOR near Crawford Market Bombay, Board, lodging for permanent and daily boarders. Rs. 45, 60, 90. day Rs. 4. Also rooms without board. Apply NOW.
D R8771

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

ROSE-GRAFTS (of many varieties) from Re. Rs. 4 to Rs. 24 per dozen, Chicoo grafts palms ferns. FLORA FARM, Andheri.
R8761

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

BUICK—1920 model, 6 cylinder, wire wheels, slightly used, highly suitable for Taxi work. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 17652

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

STONE CRUSHERS and OIL ENGINE, New and Second hand, wanted. Full particulars and lowest quotations invited by Messrs. C.A. GAYA AND CO. Reinforced concrete Specialists B.D.D. Worli.
K R8736

FOR SALE—One STEAM CONDENSING ENGINE 300 P.H.P. (Secondhand) in excellent condition. Boiler Pressure 160lbs. Coal consumption 1.5 guaranteed. Low cost for erection. Open to inspection and offers. Apply Box No. 9740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R8691

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Ka'kadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
S

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING; 4 Vols., Rs. 65; TOMLINSON, cyclopaedia of useful Arts, Mechanical and Chemical, Manufactures; 2 Vol., Rs. 20; BOULTON, Practical coal-mining; 6 Vols., Rs. 30; LOUIS, a handbook of gold milling, Rs. 3. COLYER, Hydraulic, Steam, and Hand Power, Rs. 8; ROORKEE Treatise on Civil Engineering in India; 3 Vols., Rs. 15; HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Bookdealer, 118, Apollo Street, Bombay.
L R8779

WANTED PUBLIC TO KNOW that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (8th edition, revised and up-to-date), is, as the "INDIAN MIRROR" says, "EXCELLENT dictionary of choice words, phrases and Latin and other foreign expressions commonly used in newspapers." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 16, Moti Lal Sen Lane, Narkoldanga (B), CALCUTTA.
L

BAND FOR AMUSEMENTS.

J.F. SALDANHA, Band Master The Willingdon Sports Club and Proprietor The Excelsior Band, Dhobi-Talao, Supplies under personal attendance best Jazz Band, Orchestra with Pianist and upto date music for Dances, Weddings, Concerts, etc. Charges Moderate.
R8742

FINANCIAL.

WANTED Rs. 1,000 immediately, on Personal Security, Payable by monthly instalments, with good interest whatever you require. Apply Box No. 9756, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R8733

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO COTTON MERCHANTS.—An influential Firm of Brokers and Agents in Calcutta desire to work for Cotton Merchants of Bombay to sell their Cottons for forward and prompt deliveries. Please communicate with Box No. 9760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R8760

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16680

DIABETES—Blood Sugar Test and Insulin Treatment. Apply "666" Clinic, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Fort.
R8771

OPTICO.—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Willson Goggles. D.Y.O spectacle ware.
P R8544

DOCTOR'S FURNITURE FOR SALE—At Patwa's Chawl, opposite Mumbadevi, Motibazar, Cornor on view at 8-30—12 noon and 5-30—8 p.m. daily.
T R8777

ALWAYS write for all sort of Ivory Novelties and Fancy Combs to the well-known and first class Ivory Goods Manufacturers:—THE INDIAN IVORY WORKS, Darshani Gate, Amritsar. Their Goods are cheaper and up-to-date
T R8764

PROBLEM. If loose ghee is Rs. 1-4 per lb. and your butter brings 7½ oz. for As. 11-4 how much do you lose? Don't work it out. Buy COCOGEM at As. 11½ per lb. (delivery paid) per 6lb. net weight tin from THE TATA OIL MILLS, Tatapuram, Cochin.
T 17644

LINSEED OIL, double boiled, genuine, manufactured in a first class mill in Cawnpore, fitted with up-to-date plant. Agents and dealers apply for terms. THE CAWNPORE LINSEED OIL MILLS, Cawnpore.
T R8773

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8.	100
Senta Portable with Case (German)	100
Remington Portable, Almost New	165
Remington No. 11, Fiscap.	150
Oliver No. 3, 75, No. 9 Slightly-used	175
Multiplex Hammond Portable like new ...	185
Yost 20, latest Rs. 100, Gujerati Remington 9.	165
Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to Makes of Typewriters.	All

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	175
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5, latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	190
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	190
Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs.	

NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Experts Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS—Leg. and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column each per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KANTAWALA NANAVATI & CO., have REMOVED on the 19th instant, from 70, Apollo Street, Fort, to 36, TAMARIND LANE, (Shilotri Bank Building), Fort, Bombay.
R8780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. S. NARIELWALA & SONS have REMOVED from the 15th instant from 5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to their own premises "SHAPUR HOUSE", Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
R8734

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refer to this cement in eulogising terms. Write to our Booklet and current year's calendar

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Byculla will be removed on and from MONDAY, 22nd October, 1923, to 39-41 Apollo Street, Opp. Union Bank, Fort, Bombay.
R8769

HIRDA SALE HIRDA SALE!

MYROBALANS of the Kolhapur State 22nd Oct. 1923, at Kolhapur old palace building at 2 p.m before His Highness Shriman Maharaja Saheb Chhatrapati of Kolhapur.

Particulars published in the last issue dated 18th October 1923.

L. V. RASALKAR,
Forest Officer, Kolhapur State.
6th October, 1923.
Kolhapur.
C17876.

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN

RUBBER

Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets
VALVES.
PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., Sudama House Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3249 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed on the 9th day of August, 1923.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27. O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION of New York U. S. A. carrying on business at Church Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

(1) M. H. JAVERI AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Virjivan Mansions Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) Manilal Girdharlal and Shankerlal Girdharlal carrying on business in partnership under the firm name of Shankerlal Girdharlal at 2nd Floor Harakchand Master's house Gulalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay Merchants. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,500 being the amount due upon a hundi together with Rs. 9 noting charges and interest on Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 13th March, 1922, till judgment and further interest at the like rate on judgment and costs until payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of November 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of August, 1923.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C17890

TENDERS.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING, CO, LTD.

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at their office at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on 20th October, 1923, for the purchase of various kinds of wastes which can be inspected at the Company's Mills at Foras Road. Tender forms can be had at the Mills on application and a deposit of Rs. 200 in cash (which will not carry any interest) must accompany each tender. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS AND CO.
Agents.
C17844

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay by 11-30 a.m. on the 24th October, 1923, for work of Loading and Unloading at Mahalakshmi and Colaba Wharf for a period ending 31st March, 1925.

Tender forms and conditions of contract can be had from the undersigned during office hours on payment of Re. 1 each.

(Sd.) G. F. BRIERLEY.
Ag. Controller of Stores.
C17811

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of Oct., 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Cuffe Parade Imperial Mansion on the sea side, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumb-waiters, square, round and side teapoys, rich carpets, China and Japanese vases, fancy table ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, mirror back cabinets, card tables, silver show cases, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables, hat stands, Singer sewing machines, perambulators, ice box, screen, hat stand, 1 sweet tone cottage piano, verandah, benches cane furniture, single and double meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. R. Corfield, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the ordance officer Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at this Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street. Fort, unserviceable ordnance stores, such as 539 tool heads 539 tool helves, of carries 661 and 571 Impliments, intrenching tool heads and helves, lot of covers bottles, water bottles etc., etc. The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

By order of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Surplus Office furniture such as writing tables, teawood and blackwood cupboards etc. 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY
AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND BHOIWADA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Shamji Gopalji and Bhaishanker Shamji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mulchand Manji pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th day of November, 1921, and made between the said Mortgagor. Mulchand Manji of the one part and the said Mortgagees Messrs Shamji Gopalji and Bhaishanker Shamji of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Saturday the 20th October, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at 2nd Bhoiwada Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 386, New No. 2266 and New Survey No. 1A/16/573, 1/578 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 5237 Street No. 21-23 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jijibai wife of Jothabhai Desaibhai on or towards the West by the vacant land of Ranchordas Bhuria Mehta on or toward the North by second Bhoiwada Street, and on or towards the South by a sweepers Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 225 Tons Wallace Bangkok Indian First and Second Class and selected Bangkok Teak Squares.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Auction at Sewree, Bunder, by order of Seth Ramprasad Kairam.

About 125 Tons Wallace Bangkok Indian first and second class Teak Squares above 10 ft.

About 100 Tons selected Bangkok Teak Squares about 15 ft Mark L T L L.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th October 1923.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFEERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 26th October 1923 at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores and army clothing.

Tents I.P. 21lbs and 40lbs flies, walls, outer flies, Purdhas, Sheeting new cloths, Tonte pins, Hammers, pegs picketing.

Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, canvas old, Tin old, Vices, locks, Barrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvils old, cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of serts, Mattress cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, tanks, Balances, Spring, camp kettles drums, Bicycles, etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read on the spot.

A large quantity of Brass, Lead pure, lead mixed and aluminium Ingot.

A large quantity of Partworn woollen and cotton clothings, Great coats, coats warm, knickers, Trousers, shirts mosquito nets Durries, Pyjamas, Blankets.

Lathes 6¼ in. 5 feet bed, 9 in. 9ft. bed, 6in. Rope drive, 5¼ in. 6ft. bed, 6 in. 9ft. bed, 6 in. 6ft. bed 6¼ in capatan head 3½ ft.bed, 5 in. 4½ ft. bed, 6 in. with 6 ft. bed. Boiler (8ft 9in.) Hammer Steam ¼ cwt, slotting machine, nut and Bolt securing Machine, wood planning Machine, Cabinet Marker Joiner tool grinder, Machine drilling double, Machine milling ungeared, Machine profile milling, Machine saw sharpening.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFEERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

SPRINGS SPRINGS SPRINGS
Of any description Manufactured and Guaranteed.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
CITY AUTO TRANSPORT CO. LTD.
Jetha Street, Off Lamington Rd. Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM
FOR
TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA
(Founded by Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA in 1912).
RE-OPENS AS USUAL on THE 1ST OF OCT. 1923.
Excellent results. The only Home for consumptives to end their sufferings and to bask in the sunshine of health.
NO ADVANCED CASES SHALL BE ADMITTED.
Application forms can be had from:
THE HON. SECRETARIES.
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla.
Sir Balchandra' Bungalow, Girgaon, Bombay.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Prices No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 10/-only.
Postage extra.
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALISTS.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO
QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE
BOMBAY
for
DEPENDABLE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

AMUSEMENTS

Telephone No. 40106
BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY
CINEMA

(Grant Road, Tram Terminus)
Commencing Saturday 20th October, 1923.
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays 5 Shows—3, 5, 7, 9, 11 p.m.

Programme) DOUBLE (Attraction
A GREAT & NEW
PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Melford Production

THE
WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE
WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE
WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE

Featuring the Spirited.
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
Who says
I'VE NEVER BEEN KISSED!
A Sensational Love—Melodrama without a Dull Second
A Fine Supporting Cast headed by
MILTON SILLS & WANDA HAWEY

A dazzling Society Beauty who thought SHE could LIVE without LOVE. See her Wooed by London Blue-bloods.
GORGEOUS GOWNS DARING ESCAPADES
MOST THRILLING
Romantic melodrama.

Also the Great
MAGICIAN & JUGGLER
PROF. R. M. RAJA
Certified by LORD & LADY CHELMSFORD, and by Mr. MONTAGU and Awarded GOLD MEDALS by H. H. MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA will perform his Most Wonderful Tricks of
MAGIC & BLACK ART
He will win Your Applause You will Certify him
He Manufactures Currency Notes.
of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.
Book Your SEATS EARLY
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

Cinema Majestic
Presents
THIS WEEK ONLY
Hindoostan Film Co's
NEW PRODUCTION
Bhakta Gora Kumbhar
See the Sublime devotional life of a potmaker—His aversion to lust—His self sacrifice and the final divine favour.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road,
BYCULLA
Presents
An Universal Six reel attraction
THE DAY. SHE PAID
featuring
Francilia Billington. See the red flame of an unrighteous love threatened to burn the citadel of happiness,
with
A NICE COMEDY.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Universal attraction Extraordinary!
An intensely absorbing Story of a girl's dramatic rise to redeem the man she loved.
"THE MIDNIGHT GUEST"
(5 Reels)
A Picture that will throb you to your very nerves.
A Story of humanity's optimism and its cynicism analysed through the experiences of a woman
"THE MIDNIGHT GUEST"
The story is of a woman of misfortune to whom the cynic would extend no helping hand, and who, through the lone help of the optimist, regains her natural heritage of love, happiness, respect and honor.
The world's optimist, the world's cynic and the world's unfortunate woman are the three principal characters in
THE MIDNIGHT GUEST
With a great cast
featuring
[Grace Darmond, Mahlon Hamilton, Clyde Fillmore
This is the story of a girl, primarily—and a man. She had none of the advantages of education or training—she was a thief! He was a gentleman of leisure, rich, educated (and refined?). He caught her! And in his hatred, he recommended that she be jailed, little thinking that the day was to come when he in his misery would love her and look up to her, his only salvation.
An intensely dramatic theme, highly developed, and enacted by a cast of your favourite players. Do see it!
"THE MIDNIGHT GUEST"
IS HUMAN STORY
A story that is entertainingly human is promised in the Universal all star attraction at the West-End to-night and this week. It is "The Midnight Guest.
The story of a girl criminal who is given a chance to find the right path by an optimist, while a cynic, refusing to believe in any apparent good in her; makes every step of her upward climb a fighting hell. The clash of cynics and optimists is as old as the world and as common as neighbours.
PEACOCK DANCE
See and wonder!
The Programme this Week—a marvellously attractive one! Besides a 2-Reel Comedy with
BABY PEGGY
in "Sweetie," the Bill includes the latest International News where
TINY KIDS
give some fascinating display of Physical Culture Exercises.
Bring Your Children.....Time and Prices as usual.
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
Established 1913.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
New Elphinstone Theatre.
New Play!! New Play!! New Play.
ON
Saturday 20th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Sunday 21st October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Tuesday 23rd October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA—NIRASHA.

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
DON'T MISS TO SEE!
THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI
Daily 6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Stay only till October end.
Balwant Sangit Mandli.
GRANT ROAD RIPHON THEATRE.
Saturday 20th October 1923, at 8 p. m.
Sunday, 21st October 1923, at 3 p. m,
NEW PLAY]. [NEW PLAY
"Vedyacha Bazar."
G. K. PARCHURE,
General Manager, B. S. M.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE GRAND DANCING FESTIVAL.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"THE MONEY MANIAC."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"MY BOY."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
RECKLESS CHANCES
featuring
J. P. McGOWAN.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The monsoon has given widespread rain in southern half of the Peninsula. The weather continues slightly disturbed in the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, south-east Madras, Madras Deccan, and local in Orissa and Bombay Deccan. A few falls occurred in Lower Burma, North-west Frontier Province, Malabar and north Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Diamond Island, Mercara, Tinnevelly and Cuddalore two inches, Negapatam three, Bellary, Kurnool one and a half, Nellore one.

Forecast:—Decrease in South Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east of the division. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Maximum temperature was as usual; the minimum was above normal at Ambala and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Maximum and minimum temperature were both nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner and in defect at Jodhpur and Jaipur. Temperature was as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded over Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and at Indore. Temperature was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Saugor, Amraoti and Raipur. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri moisture in the air is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Karwar and the minimum at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded, and at Hyderabad moisture in the air is in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal at Ahmednagar and the minimum above it at that station and at Poona.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain in south-east Madras and a few falls in Malabar and Mysore. The chief amounts are Madras 0.84 in. Calicut 0.59 in. Negapatam 0.52 in. and Trichinopoly 0.27 in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 18th October 1923 issued from Simla.

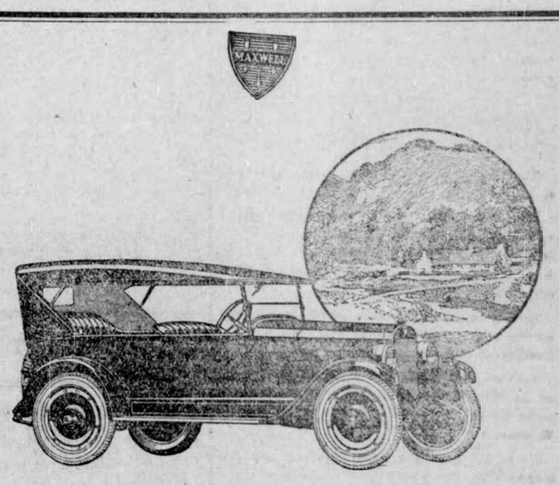
The monsoon has given widespread rain in the southern half of the Peninsula. Weather continues slightly disturbed in the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, south-esat Madras and the Madras Deccan, and local in Orissa and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, the North-west Frontier Province, Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts were:—Diamond Island, Mercara, Tinnevelly, Cuddalore two inches; Negapatam three; Bellary, Kurnool one and a half; Nellore one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs	Rainfall. Total fall since 1st June to date	Rainfall. Departure for the 140 days.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	91.4	78.6		0	—0.01
Do. 18th	92.4	78.1		0	—0.07
Jask	93.8	81.2		0.01	—0.18
Shargah	91.5	82.1		0.01	—0.17
Do.					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	95.6	67.0		4.62	—0.48
Rawalpindi	87.1	68.4		18.35	—9.25
Lahore	94.8	63.2		10.95	—4.9
Hissar	96.7	66.2		19.59	+7.99
Ambala	93.1	64.4		20.11	—3.75
Delhi	92.0	69.9		24.91	+1.95
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	95.9	70.7		26.91	—0.86
Malanpur	93.3	66.4		31.74	+7.88
Jhansi	64.0	66.8		30.12	—3.61
Cawnpore	89.9	66.8		48.11	+1804
Allahabad	92.7	64.0		35.01	—0.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—					
Jacobabad	98.1	69.8		3.64	+1.34
Karachi	88.1	72.1		3.26	—1.52
Ajmer	92.8	66.4		12.75	—5.54
Jaipur	99.4	64.8		18.44	—3.62
Kotah	91.6	73.2		42.27	—1015
Mount Abu	80.0	64.8		31.1	—7.03
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	99.6	67.7		5.89	—3.18
Dwarka	85.8	76.8		4.86	—8.35
Veraval	90.1	74.7		7.17	—1045
Rajkot	99.0	71.0		10.92	—1478
Bhavnagar Pass	98.1	71.9		17.66	—3.46
Surat	98.1	73.4		25.95	—1846
Ahmedabad	100.2	70.8		18.46	—1419
Deesa	102.6	69.0		6.16	—1728
Baroda	91.7	64.8		27.18	—9.27
Indore	89.7	62.4		35.13	+3.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubulpore	87.9	61.7		73.54	+2292
Saugor	90.2	67.8		32.76	+3092
Hoshangabad	89.6	63.4		54.57	+9.10
Khandwa	94.6	62.8		20.60	—5.72
Akola	95.2	67.6		21.92	—5.12
Amraoti	92.0	68.1		19.72	—5.69
Nagpur	90.0	65.7		44.04	—0.87
Chanda	87.0	68.8		43.05	+4.01
Raipur	89.0	65.6		46.22	+2.41
KONKAN—					
Bombay	90.2	80.4		77.49	+9.21
Ratnagiri	88.2	76.8		92.78	—3.59
Mormugao	84.6	77.7		103.88	+1513
Karwar	90.9	75.7	0.02	127.91	+1551
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	91.8	64.9		15.69	—4.07
Ahmednagar	88.7	68.8		17.47	—1.27
Poona	87.8	70.2		16.74	—5.90
Bhoipur	93.7	70.7		20.56	—3.04
Bijapur	89.4	71.7		9.39	—7.11
Belgaum	86.2	68.2	0.05	48.15	+6.05
Annegaldad	90.7	68.3		20.54	—3.49
Nizamsbad (Inder)	89.0	69.8		28.46	—7.27
Hyderabad	86.3	71.2		21.78	—4.74
MALABAR AND CEYLON—					
Mangalore	88.9	75.4		130.89	+1864
Calicut	90.2	74.1	0.59	124.22	+2976
Cochin	86.9	75.7	1.16	113.20	+8.94
Colombo	86.2	72.7	0.34	47.32	+1082
ADEN EXCLUDING MALABAR AND BOOKS—					
Masulipatam	89.8	74.2		20.02	—8.59
Bellary	90.1	70.6		6.03	—7.77
Cuddapah	87.8	72.8	0.08	9.02	—8.15
Madras	81.9	71.4	0.84	14.38	—6.17
Bangalore	83.5	66.4	0.11	15.86	—7.99
Coimbatore	84.9	72.0		9.11	—3.47
Trichinopoly	84.1	7.6	0.27	9.98	—6.89
Negapatam	81.0	74.1	0.52	5.84	—6.62

The leading Non-co-operators of Nadiad have issued an appeal to the electors in the Kaira District to vote, if they have no religious or conscientious objections, for the Swaraj Party candidates alone in the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Councils.—(A. P.)



FROM SATARA

"I am quite enthusiastic about the Maxwell (1923 Touring Model). The clutch is wonderful and THE CAR WILL DO ANYTHING IN REASON. .....The total consumption was about eight gallons for 200 miles which included some moving about in the Bombay Bazaar. Going uphill, even a stiff ghat doesn't mean any pronounced increase in the consumption as she does things so easily without being pressed,

"THE CAR ALMOST SOLVES THE PERPETUAL MOTION PROBLEM."

E. C.

The Good MAXWELL

With Cord non-skid tyres, disc steel wheels detachable at hub and at rim, drum type lamps, no grease cups, electric horn, unusually long springs, Zenith carburetter, Bosch magneto, over 25 miles per gallon of petrol and about 10,000 miles per set of tyres.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,
5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.
TELEPHONE No. 2180.
TELEGRAMS Aeroplane, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.870 inches
Temperature of Air	84.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0 "
Dew Point	76.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	77% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	7.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2 "
Minimum do do.	80.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 83
Fall of Rain	"
Total fall during month	"
do. do. year	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Oct.	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	19	7 28	26 0	19	0 51	19 4
		19 55	24 8		14 11	19 1
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 0
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 3
S.	21	9 12	26 7	21	2 55	19 1
		21 42	26 4		15 30	17 9
M.	22	9 50	26 9	22	3 38	18 1
		22 19	27 0		16 0	17 2
Tu.	23	10 22	24 11	23	4 1	18 8
		22 54	27 6		16 29	16 9
W.	24	10 51	27 0	24	4 44	18 6
		23 27	27 11		16 54	16 4
Thu	25	23 27	27 11	25	5 15	18 4
		11 20	27 6		17 22	16 2

A public meeting held in Ahmedabad passed a resolution recording its deep sense of grief at the untimely and tragic death of Mr. W. W. Pearson, who devoted several years of his life to the service of Indians, both here and overseas.—(A. P.)

VEN-YUSA
Will Freshen & Clear Your Skin

MAKE a practice of using Ven-Yusa daily and you will be astonished at the noticeable improvement in your skin and complexion.
Ven-Yusa is the only preparation which imparts to the skin the rare purifying and revitalising properties of oxygen.
The softening, refreshing and tonic effects of this non-greasy Ven-Yusa are beyond compare, whilst as a protection against the evils of heat and dust-laden winds, it is indispensible.
Ven-Yusa Crême-de-Luxe is now prepared
'SCENTED' & 'UNSCENTED'
Both forms obtainable in dainty opal jars at Re. One, all perfumers and dealers. I.V. 128

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.
Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch, map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects, family, etc. Rs. 4. Annual Life reading Re. 1 Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1. Predictions are guaranteed for their accuracy. Trial order will convince. Apply to:—THE BHARATA ASTROLOGICAL ASREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FULL BENCH.

DECCAN AGRICULTURIST'S RELIEF ACT

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW

Ganpat Chandrabhan and others, (Appellants —Original Defendants).

vs.

Tulsi Mard Ramchandra, minor, by her next friend husband Ramchandra Ganpat and others, (Respondents—Original Defendants 2—3).

(Before Justice Marten, Justice Pratt and Justice Coyajee.)

This was a reference made to the Full Bench by the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.

The facts of the case have been fully reported in this paper.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Marten in delivering the judgment observed:—

In this case the following questions have been referred to us as a Full Bench for decision, viz.: "(1) Whether the extension of Sections 2 and 20 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the District of Khandesh is sufficient to make a person an agriculturist within the meaning of Section 2, if that person by himself or by his servants or by his tenants earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture carried on within the limits of the District or ordinarily engages personally in agricultural labour within those limits. (2) If not, whether the further extension of the provisions of Chapters V, VI and VII, so far as they relate to village munsiffs and conciliators is sufficient to constitute such a person an agriculturist within the meaning of Section 2."

The Act, as now in force, after reciting in the preamble that "it is expedient to relieve the agricultural classes in certain parts of the Deccan from indebtedness" enacts in Section 1 as follows:—

"This Act may be cited as the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

"And it shall come into force on the first day of November, 1879.

"This Section and Sections 11, 56, 60 and 62 extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, but may, from time to time, be extended wholly or in part by the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to any other district or districts in the Presidency of Bombay or to any part or parts of any other such district or districts."

Then Section 2 runs:—

In construing this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following rules shall be observed, namely:—

1st.—"Agriculturist" shall be taken to mean a person who by himself or by his servants or by his tenants earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture carried on within the limits of a district or part of a district to which this Act may for the time being extend, or who ordinarily engages personally in agricultural labour within those limits."

The remaining rules in Section 2, I need not set out.

As regards those sections which are directed by Section 1 to extend to the whole of British India, namely, Sections 11, 55, 60 and 62, they are shortly to the following effect: Section 11 provides that an agriculturist is to be used where he resides. Sections 56 and 62 provide that mortgages, conveyances and other documents are to be executed before a Village Registrar if one has been appointed, except in cases where a Government Officer is a party, in which event registration is unnecessary. Then under Section 60 registration under the Act is to be equivalent to registration under the Indian Registration Act.

As regards Sections 2 and 20 which are mentioned in the first question referred to us, I have already quoted the more material portions of Section 2. Section 20 enables the Court to direct that a decree against an agriculturist is to be paid by instalments with or without interest. It will be seen that as regards Section 20, it is an amplification of the powers given to the Court by the Civil Procedue Code, O. 20, r. 11.

The answers to the question referred to us depend on the meaning of the words "this Act" in Section 2 (1). Three different constructions of these words may be advanced, namely, (1) that they necessitate the whole of the Act being extended to the district in question; (2) that it suffices if the whole or a substantial part of the Act is so extended; and (3) that the words "this Act" mean "this Act wholly or in part."

Taking the first of these three constructions, it is important to observe that practically the whole Act depends on the definition of "Agriculturist" in Section 2. Therefore, it is no use saying in Section 1 that you may extend certain sections only of the Act to the rest of the Presidency, if when you do so you are to be left without a definition of an agriculturist because the whole Act has not been so extended. In other words, you render the powers of part extension given to Government under Section 1 negatory in that event. Consequently, this literal construction of the words "this Act" must I think be rejected, as it was by the learned Judges who decided Chanbasayya vs. Chennapgavda, 22 Bom. L. R. 44 at p. 48 (I. L. R. 44 Bom. 217).

The second construction was that adopted in the latter case, namely, that the words mean "this Act or a substantial portion thereof." But this construction has the demerits that it is not the literal construction nor one necessitated by implication by the remaining provisions of the Act, nor is it even a convenient construction in practice. The Act nowhere speaks of a substantial portion, nor have we been referred to any other Act here or in England, where a qualification of so remarkable a character, as this has been adopted by the Court.

The argument in its favour depends on Section 1. It is said that if the words "in part" are to be inserted in Section 2, then the definition of "Agriculturist" will apply to all India, and consequently Sections 11, 56, 60 and 62 will apply all over India. With great respect to the learned Judges who decided that case, I do not think that this necessarily follows. Section 1 is the dominating section, and contemplates that outside the four original districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, the Act shall be applied and extended section by section from time to time. But Section 2 is not one of those sections mentioned in Section 1 as extending to the whole of British India. Therefore before it is applicable in any district, it must be expressly extended to that district.

As regards Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, it applied from the beginning because Section 2 would clearly fall within the words "the rest of this Act" in Section 1. As regards other districts, it would be applicable when Section 2 was extended to that district as in the present case of the district of Khandesh. In this way, therefore, I think Sections 1 and 2 can be harmonised.

Alternatively it may be said that the reference in Section 1 to Sections 11, 56, 60 and 62 extending to the whole of British India is intended to make it clear that, say, a Poona agriculturist cannot be sued in the Madras Courts. (See 4 Bom. 624.) In this respect Section 74 of the Deccan Act would I think prevent the Civil Procedure Code from overriding the provisions of the Deccan Act. On the other hand, if the Act had been drafted as extending only to the districts, say of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, it might have been argued that the Legislature did not intend to oust the right of a party to sue this Poona agriculturist in Madras supposing such party was entitled to do so, apart from the provisions of the Dekkhan Act. It is further to be observed, as pointed out by my Brother Pratt that it is usual in Acts of the Central Legislature to provide in the opening sections that they extend to the whole of British India, or otherwise as the case may be.

It follows, therefore, that in the view I take, the second of the above constructions cannot be supported and that the third construction is the one which I think correct, namely, that the definition of an agriculturist refers to a person of the requisite agricultural qualifications within the limits of a district or a part thereof to which the Act "wholly or in part" may for the time being extended. In the present case, Government have purported to extend sections 2 and 20 to the district in question. In my opinion they have validly done so; and it is unnecessary for us to add to the difficulties of an already difficult Act by holding that the purported extension is nugatory, unless the Court should find that it is a substantial part of the Act which is extended. Indeed it is hardly surprising that in the Court below the learned Judges arrived at different conclusions as to whether a substantial part of the Act had been extended to the district.

I have thought it right to state my own conclusions in my own words, as we are differing from the decision in *Chanbasayya's* case 22 B. L. R. 44. But my opinion is more happily and concisely expressed in the following passage from the referring judgment of Mr. Justice Crump where the learned Judge says:—

"I can see no warrant for reading the words this Act' as though the words were 'a substantial portion of the Act.' It seems to me that those words either contemplate the extension of the Act pro tanto, or that they contemplate the extension of the Act as a whole. I can read them literally, or I can qualify them as I have indicated, but I find it difficult to adopt any third course, and I should be much embarrassed were I called upon to decide in any given case whether any portion of the Act is or is not 'substantial.'"

In the result, therefore, I respectfully agree with the referring judgment of the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump that the words "this Act" in section 2 means 'this Act wholly or in part': and that the decision to the contrary enect in *Chanbasayya* vs. Channapgavda, 22 B. L. R. 44 and 44 Bom. 217 cannot be upheld.

As regards the precise question put to us, it is necessary, having regard to the arguments of the appellant before us, that some qualification should be put on our answer. Mr. Kelkar took three main points, first that the words "this Act" meant the whole Act and nothing but the whole Act. Alternatively, that they meant the whole Act or a substantial part of the Act and that there was no extension of a substantial part of the Act in the present case. Lastly, he argued that if the first two points were decided against him, he would still contend that the respondent could not claim the benefit of section 10(A) of the Act, because that section was not in force at the date of the transaction in suit, namely, the 27th April 1905. He contended tha under he Full Bench decision in 38 Bom. at p. 18 the material date for the application of the Act is the date of the transaction, and that the respondent would not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of section 10(A), unless he belonged to the favoured class, as defined by the Statute, who were entitled to the benefit of that particular section at the date of the transacion. That is because the policy of the Act was to extend it by different stages at different times.

If that view is correct, it would put the respondent out of Court, for section 10(A) was not passed until 1907 and it was not extended to this particular district until 1911. It does not appear however that this point of law was raised in the arguments before the learned referring Judges. There is no express mention of it in their judgments, nor are we asked any express question with reference to it. As we understand the referring questions, they are only intended to deal with the first two points raised by Mr. Kelkar, and with the difficulty caused by the decision in Chambasayya's case.

Under these circumstances, we think the proper course is to express no opinion on this point with reference to section 10(A), and to qualify our answers accordingly. We therefore stopped the appellant from developing his argument on that point, and we did not hear the respondent's pleader in answer to it.

I would, therefore, answer Question 1 as follows: Yes. But the Court gives no opinion on the question whether such an agriculturist could claim the benefit of section 10(A), if that section was not in operation at the date of the transaction in suit.

Question 2 does not arise.

I would leave all questions of costs to be decided by the referring Court. In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the assistance given to the Court by the able argument of Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Shingne for their respective clients."

INFLUENZA,

Chills & Agues

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

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ISINGLASS.

Isinglass is prepared from the sturgeon, and is chemically the same as pure gelatine. It is a powerful adhesive, and the inferior kinds are sometimes used to cement metals. Isinglass comes from America and the East Indies, but the best is Russian. For domestic use it should be very white and should dissolve quickly in boiling water. One of the great advantages of isinglass is that it enables milk to be taken in solid form, and is therefore a very valuable addition to the diet of an invalid. A tempting mould is made by mixing isinglass with cold milk, in the proportioon of an ounce to a quart, and then pouring boiling milk, which has been sweetened, on to the mixture, stirring all the time. It is then put into the pan and boiled for five minutes, being well stirred the while. When ready, it should be poured into a basin or shape, previously rinsed in cold water, and allowed to set. If taken with red currant jelly and cream this mould will tempt the most fastidious invalid. Any flavouring can, of course, be used, but the mould is quite tempting without either jelly or cream. Isinglass takes rather a long time to set, so this recipe is best followed overnight if the shape is wanted for the next day.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, October 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Dorsetshire 4545, Antwerp 30/10 T M & Co.
3 Morea 5962 London 27/10 M M & Co.
4 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
5 Hindco 3186, Hull N F J F & Co.
6 Clan MacVicar 3621, Alleppey 4/11 J F and Co.
7 C/Nagpur 6288, Karachi 3/11 K N & Co.
8 Ct York 5031 Karachi 21/10, K N and Co.
9 Rose-Tug 6 N F, N F C E B P T.
10 Alantola 5443, Leith 19/10 M M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3923 Hamburg 31/10, Graham and Co.
13 Silurus 1290, N F, N F C/E B P T.
15 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co
15 Aarga 2607 Durban 31/10, M M & Co.
16 Arcturus 3816 New York, 24/10, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK

5 Bankurca 1905, P Gulf, 25/10 M M & Co.
6 Varela 1932 Busra 19/10, M M and Co.
9 Tysla 2691 Calcutta 21/10, Graham and Co.
10 & 11 Havildar 3046 Calcutta, N F T M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1877 Busra 1/11 M M & Co.
15 Shushtar 1718 P Gulf 20/10 H S Shushtary and Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Maur 649 Bangkok N F F F Campbell & Co
C & R Ahmedi 1331, P Gulf, N F S Hassum and Co.
F C/Lahore 4471, Calcutta 19/10 W & A Graham & Co.
M Gairsoppa 3227 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
N Colaba, 3899, Rangoon 20/10, M M and Co.
Q Champavati 820 N F, N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMER.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 12th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatrana due about 15th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

Nevasa (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 22nd October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of York, due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Exeter due about 29th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 13th October, Agent J F Co.

Rialto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Urbino (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trautenfels due about 12th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Wardenfels due about 23rd October Agent W and A Graham Co.

Neidenfels due about 5th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 18th October Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Andijh due about 19th October Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capodimonti due about 22nd October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 19th October Agent T Co.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Tamba Maru due about 15th October Agent N Y Kaisha.

Burma Maru due about 16th October, Agent O. S. K.

Borneo Maru due about 26th October, Agent O. S. K.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent Y K.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November Agent N Y K.

Rosandra due about 24th October, Agent T Co.

FROM CHINA.

Mantua due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Soudan due about 3rd November Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 4th November, Agent I S N Co.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Kelbergen due about 13th October, Agent N Co.

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of

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ANTI-DIAMOND LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some ladies of Bombay started an anti-diamond league in 1921 and did some good propaganda work. I happened to come across some literature issued by that league and found that the case against diamond purchase was put on the ground that as diamonds are produced in South Africa, a country where our countrymen are given a humiliating treatment, it is a sin to divert our money into the pockets of South African diamond dealers. The case for boycott of South African goods has now gained far greater strength than it ever had before and of all the goods against which boycott can be enforced diamonds seem to me to be the most fitting. Diamonds are needless luxuries which we can very easily do without. Unfortunately our sisters, especially in this province, have not understood the waste involved in purchase of diamonds. The time seems to me to be most fitting to revive anti-diamond propaganda and it will not be impossible to achieve solid results if we only work earnestly. May I therefore appeal through you to the Anti-Diamond League to re-start propaganda?—Yours etc.,

BHARATA DASA.

Madras, Oct. 16.

AN AMERICAN CONCESSION IN RUSSIA.

Captain G. E. Bowyer, M. P., Parliamentary private secretary to Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame (President of the Board of Trade), writing from the Board of Trade to Commander Carlyon Bellairs, M.P., says:—

"With reference to the question asked by you in the House of Commons on the 1st August regarding an agreement between the Soviet Government and an American sydicate, Lloyd-Greame has asked me to let you know that a despteh has been received from H.M.. representative at Moscow from which it appears that the American group in question enjoy a concession working asbestos, but that for some time the trading operations of the group have been of more importance than the working of the asbestos concession.

"As a result of the recent regulations regarding the operations of foreign firms in Russia (particulars of which were published in the 'Board of Trade Journal' on the 6th June), it became necessary to legalise the position of the American Corporation as a trader in Russia, and a further agreement was concluded between the corporation in question and the People's Cofmissariat for Foreign Trade. According to this agreement the corporation is granted the right to import annually goods to value (not exceeding 2,400,000 gold roubles). The imported goods are to be principally machines and implements for industry, mining, and agriculture, and also raw materials for indusry. At the same time goods must be exported from Russia to a value of not less than 2,400,000 gold roubles.

"The People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, it is reported, have appointed a representative on the board of the corporation and take a portion of the profits on both import and export operations. The corporation is stated to have undertaken the agency in Russia of 38 American firms."

Good Health is Happiness

but how can either exist with a disordered stomach or a torpid liver? It may be humiliating, but it is true, that the very powers on which we pride ourselves most, insight, judgment, ambition, ability to work, are often dependent upon the condition of our digestive organs. If these important organs do not perform their functions satisfactorily, the body and brain both suffer. How necessary is it therefore, for us to live so that the stomach and liver do their full duty and supply our bodies with the vigor we need for our daily work.

Beecham's Pills

were introduced over seventy years ago for the very purpose of preventing or relieving all those troubles arising in the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. That they have been successful is proved by their wonderful popularity in all parts of the world. They are everywhere recognized as the most useful and efficacious remedy. They give speedy relief in cases of impaired digestion, sluggish liver, bilious headaches and constipation. They tone up the system and keep the body in a satisfactory state of health. They

Make all the Difference

Mellin's for health of body and vigour of mind

MELLIN'S FOOD, prepared as directed, takes the place of the healthy mother in the rearing of the hand-fed child. It is adapted for use from birth and is specially suited for use in the tropics.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND

Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:—

LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 18.

Tels. Transfert	1/4	1/2 Steady.
Bar Gold	£4—11—4	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/8	Quiet.
Rentes 3 per cent.		55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot		31 3/8
" " 2 months hence		31 1/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923

Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct 18.

Exchange on London in Paris	75.45
" " " Germany	37,000,000,000
" " " Italy	100.05
Belgium	17,17
The Italia	29,20
Amsterdam	11.55
Switzerland	25.23

Yesterday.

Belgium	87.10
Ditto	290.00

New York Oct. 18.

Demand Bills	4.52 37

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 18

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Bonds 4 per cents	27 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 18

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 80 3/4—1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	92 1/4 No Change
War Loan 5% 1929/47	102 7/8 "
Consols 2 1/2%	" 58 1/2 1/8
Indian Paper 3 1/2%	43
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/4—1/8
Egypt Securitie 3%	59 —1/4

London, Oct. 18

Conversion Loan	3 78 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 1/2
4 per cent	118

Chartered Bank	£ 1/9 1/2
Hongkong Bank	" 123 1/2
National Bank	" 93 1/2
Eastern Bank	" 2 1/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 13 1/8

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank, of India as on 12th October 1923.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,35,00,000
Public Deposits	1,074,21,000
Other Deposits	79,81,57,000
Loans against securities per contra	15,06,000
Sundries	1,05,39,000
Rupees	1,01,73,61,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	11,38,27,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	1,29,01,000
Loans	14,27,60,000
Cash Credits	31,63,86,000
Inland Bills discounted and purchased	4,27,85,000
Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	25,65,000
Dead Stock	2,42,29,000
Sundries	52,29,000
Balances with other Banks	11,21,000
	66,15,06,000
Cash	35,58,55,000
Rupees	1,01 73,61,000

LOCAL FORWARD.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Fully good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 12th instant at Rs. 505 and declined to Rs. 501 on general selling. At about this rate Japanese Houses and Shroffs were buyers which raised the market to Rs. 505. On the 13th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 508 and improved to Rs. 510¼ on Offices buying. The prices advanced further to Rs. 516 on buying by Japanese Houses and Bull operators. On the 15th instant in sympathy with the advance in New York futures the market opened steady at Rs. 519. Buying by Japanese Houses and jobbers caused the prices to advance to Rs. 527¼. In accordance with a further sharp advance in New York futures on the 16th instant the market opened firm at Rs. 532 and gradually declined to Rs. 526½ on general selling and profit taking. Around this level a well-known Indore operator and one Japan House were free buyers and the values jumped to Rs. 531. Owing to free long liquidation the prices dropped to Rs. 524¼. On the 17th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 524½ and advanced to Rs. 528¼ on buying by a Japan House. At about this level a prominent Indore operator sold freely which caused the values to drop to Rs. 518¼, his offering being absorbed by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On the 18th instant the market opened at Rs. 518 and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 526 on the same day.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened on the 12th instant at Rs. 456/7 and gradually advanced till Rs. 475 on the 15th instant on Marwari Shroffs, Commission Houses and brokers buying. Again going down to Rs. 472 improved to Rs. 482 on the 16th instant on buying by Shroffs and Japanese Houses. From this level the prices again gave way to Rs. 470¼ on Marwari Shroffs and general selling, and closed at Rs. 479¼ on the 18th instant. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened on the 13th instant at Rs. 455 and advanced till Rs. 473¼. Again touching Rs. 471 improved to Rs. 480½ on Commission Houses and brokers buying. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 468¼ on selling by a well-known Indore operator and general selling and closed on the 18th instant at Rs. 476. F. G. Bengal December-January opened on the 12th instant at Rs. 396 and closed on the 18th instant at Rs. 414 the highest being Rs. 418 and the lowest Rs. 396.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Oct. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	31,000
" " Continent	57,000
Futures at New York Oct	29.23—32
" " Dec.	28.83—12
" " Jan.	28.32—16
" " Mar.	28.39—13
" " May	28.43—15
" " July	27.87—11
Spot Cotton at New York	29.80—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.00—50
Futures " Jan.	28.24—08
" " Mar	28.99—06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined.	63 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 18
To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York.	Jan.	28.32—16
	Mar	28.39—13
	May	28.43—15
	July	27.87—11

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	16.88—/1
	Jan.	16.15—01
	Mar.	15.86—02
	May	15.58 —03

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Liverpool, Oct 18

Months.	Today's Price
October	16.81—08
November	
December	
January	16.13—13
February	16.08—03
March	15.90—10
April	15.81—07
May	
June	15.81—10
July	
August	15.15—08
September	
October	

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 18

50 ZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2 lbs O/N Sellers	42/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs O/N Sellers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Value	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Sellers	43
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41

Tone:—Dull.

SEEDS.

London, Oct 18

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton O/N Sellers Dull	£ 17—17 1/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	19
" J/F Paid	16 1/4

Tone:—Weak free Sellers for new Crop.

LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Value	21
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/O Buyers	£ 9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers-Dull	£ 17
" " " S/O Dneppe Paid	17 3/5

LINSEED.

London, Oct 18

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Naf. O/N Buyers,	1/4

Tone:—Dull

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net		
" Buyers, etc.	N/D	39/3
" Tone	J/A	36/6

JAVA SUGAR

London, Oct 18

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D Sellers 5	6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D Sellers 5	26/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-D Sellers 5	26/4

Tone:—Very Firm.

METALS.

London, Oct. 18.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 61
Copper Braziers	" 81 1/2
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 29 1/2
Corrugated sheets £ 19 F.O.B. net.	
TIN BLOCK	£ 205 1/4

RUBBER

London, Oct. 18.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Tone—Quiet.	N/D	13
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct Tone—Firmer		14 1/8

FREIGHT.

London, Oct 18.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	14

PIECEGOODS.

There has been less activity in the Cloth Market during the past week, and the demand seems to have slackened. Those goods that have been purchased by upcountry buyers must needs be consumed before fresh orders can be expected. The retail demand for a few pieces only, of various sorts, is still in evidence, but this has not helped the dealers very much and rupee rates have been nominally steady. The consumers have been buying from hand to mouth owing to the economic situation. The political unrest in Amritsar has not been conducive to business. Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been easier and there is no hope of improvemnt in the near future. Drills have been scarce. Grey Jaconets have been drugs in the market and a further decline in the rates has been established. One of the standard qualities of 44 inches by 22 yards Jaconets, which were quoted at Rs. 7-4 have been sold at Rs. 7 for ready goods and Rs. 6-13 for forward delivery. As the goods are in several hands, prices have been cut down in competition. White Shirtings have been steady, but business has been quite unimportant. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End White Mulls have shown a reduction of one anna per piece. Other styles of Mulls and Nainsooks have remained steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm, and fresh business has been difficult to negotiate. In White Mulls worth Rs. 7-8 an increase of six to eight annas per piece has been required for fresh orders to be booked in Manchester. Similarly two to four annas advance has been quoted in W. Nainsooks of the values of Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 for January/February delivery. Merchants have been hesitating to purchase, as they fear that the present level of prices here may not be maintained when the goods will arrive. Owing to constant losses suffered in several transactions recently, the merchants have not got the courage to buy ahead, the more so owing to the uncertainty regarding the future outlook and also due to the boycott of British goods. The exchange has been steadily rising, but this is a factor on which much reliance should not be placed in the calculations regarding fresh forward business. In Grey Shirtings stocks lots, which were offered for sale at ten per cent. less than the replacing cost at present have not been taken up by dealers, whose limits have still been 4 per cent. out. The Piece Dyers' Association had recently proposed that in return for reduction in charges of 10 per cent., the Manchester merchants should agree to place all their business with members of the Association, but it was decided unanimously to reject the proposal by the mass meeting of Manchester merchants and it is now left to be seen what action the individual firms will take.

Local Mill Cloths have not been in brisk demand, but small sales in retail quantities have been effected. The 2,400 bales that were bought by a well-known firm of Mill Agents at Rs. 1-5 and Rs. 1-5-3 per lb., have been selling at Rs. 1-5-6 per lb. even in single bales as a time. Individual transactions have not been of any weight. A merchant is said to have bought two hundred bales of Sheeting Calendar Cloth of Birla Mills at Rs. 1-2-6 per lb. A lot of 200 bales of Crown Mills Sheeting Calendar Cloth has been sold to an upcountry buyer at Rs. 1-4-8 per lb. Until prices are further reduced by the local Mills, the consumption will not be on a large scale.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fart No. 2000	39 ×37 1/2/8	12	12	0
" 100,000	..40 × " —	14	4	0
" No. 33,000	..40 × " —	14	0	0
" " 2800..	..37 × " —	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 × " —	12	12	0
" No. 2750	..40 × " —	14	4	0
" Yellow Horse	..43 ×39 " —			
" "No. 2310	..44 ×38 1/2 " —			
Dewhursts BBB	..38 ×38 1/2	20	8	0
" BB	..38 ×38 1/2	18	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	..38 ×38 1/2	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39 ×37 1/2/38	12	12	0
" No. 4462	..41 × " —	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	..39 × " —	12	12	0
Fleming's 1904/1905	..45,48,51 ×38 Avg.	18	8	0

GREY DRILL—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29 ×40 Net	..		
Ralli's Muajid No. 425	..28 ×40 "	..		
Mitchell's Elephant	..20 ×30 Net	10	12	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..40 ×22 "	7	10	0
" " 18	..40 ×22 "	..		
" "	.. .. "	6	2	0
" " 636	..44 ×22 "	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1000	..32 ×42 "	24	8	0
H.B.T.C. 30000	..36 ×40 "	26	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33 ×40 "	17	0	0
Forbes' K. S. 100	..33 ×40 "	..		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41 ×19 "	8	0	0
" No. 60	..40 ×19 "	8	12	0
" No. 600	..51 ×19 "	9	8	0
" No. 6000	..56 ×19 "	10	4	0
" No. 88	..68 ×20 "	7	6	0
" No. 1270	..27 ×18 "	3	12	0
" No. 818	..39 ×20 "	7	8	0
" No. 1440	..36 ×20 "	6	10	0
" No. 5332	..42 ×20 "	..		
" No. 2755	..42 ×20 "	..		
" No. 1703	..52 ×20 Net	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27 ×18 "	3	12	0
" No. 113	..37 ×18 "	4	6	0
" No. 226	..42 ×18 "	4	14	0
" No. 339	..47 ×18 "	5	6	0
" 1K/4K 38",43",48",53 ×18 Avg.		6	0	0
" No. 95	..58 ×20 "	7	4	0
" No. 66999	..40 ×18 "	5	12	0
" No. 66999	.. " "	6	4	0
" No. 775	..40 ×18 "	5	0	0
" No. 875	..46 ×18 "	6	8	0
" No. 975	..50 ×18 "	7	0	0
" No. 615	.. " "	8	12	0
Graham's Baloon	..58 ×20 "	..		
Greaves No. 3000	..27 ×18 "	3	6	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9000	..27 ×18 "	4	9	0
" No. 61/81	.. " "	..		
" No. 1850	.. " "	3	12	0
" No. 1900	.. " "	3	14	0
" No. 2000	.. " "	4	0	0
" No. 21021	.. " "	4	2	0
" No. 39020 T.B.	..38 ×22 "	5	14	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	..28 ×18 "	5	6	0
" 95920/97970	.. .. "	..		
" Saraswati 33 ×18	.. .. "	..		
" Tipoo W/WWW	..34 ×18 "	5	8	0
" No. 50000	.. .. "	7	0	0
"No. 33340/33360/33360	.. .. "	..		
Lyon's No. 4645/5655/6767 20 ×18		4	2	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	"	4	6	0
" No. 8000 T.B.	..35 ×22 "	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520 20 ×18		..		
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	"	4	0	0

The above quotations are on bazar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods

YARN.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

We have nothing special to report as long as the yarn market is concerned. Prices in English, Japanese and local yarns show no special change. There are no sales to be reported this week. Strong advices in cotton from Liverpool and America have kept here the cotton market steady and due to cotton the yarn market is also steady. There was some demand found in the beginning of the week, but later on it disappeared. China has been quiet during the week and no sales reported. There is inquiry from Rangoon, but prices here are unsuitable and thus business is lost.

In English yarns some business is reported of 2/64s mercerised grey and bleached at 42d. and 45d. c.i.f. for November-December shipment. Others quote some prices and no business done. Merchants in these dull times are afraid to go in for big business at these prices and we hope if Manchester do not go down in prices business with this country might slack day by day.

Japanese yarns are fairly moving in the market. Since forward business is not done in big quantity owing to high prices quoted by Japanese Offices spot prices show a little bit strong. Since forward arrival of the Japanese goods is in small quantity, we think prices will go up specially in 2/42s. Some business of 2/42s, mercerised bleached is reported at 557 and 590 and 2/42s. grey at 615 and Peacock at 630 for October shipment.

In local yarns some one hundred bales were sold of 6½s. phoenix at 10 1/8 as. ready.

The tone of the market is however steady due to steadiness in cotton. We think if demand at this time comes out there will be some chance of business.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a sharp advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the American market advanced on short covering and Commission Houses buying on reports of heavy rains in Texas and Oklahama. Later the prices gave way on Wall Street selling and on some long liquidation.

At the very outset of the week a further advance was reported which continued for nearly three days and it was just at the close of the week when some decline was reported in the American markets due to long liquidation. During the week the weather conditions were very unfavourable and heavy rains have been reported both in Oklahoma and Texas with the result that the American crops have suffered further and spinners now experience great hardships in securing high grade cotton for their requirements. As the season progresses there will be very little cotton left for tenderable purposes and consequently we expect that near positions will shortly command a premium over distant months.

The demand for spot cotton during the week has rather fallen off and the business actually put through has diminished to some extent. On the other hand, trade reports from Manchester have been fairly satisfactory and business transacted on a large scale.

Outside conditions show some signs of development and though the political atmosphere is still somewhat embarassing, the present aspect looks more cheerful than has been the case since a long time. Any further settlement of the outstanding disputes will naturally restore confidence and promote the expansion of trade.

We are inclined to believe that after the recent rapid rise the course of prices in the immediate future is likely to show a downward tendency, although we do not anticipate any very material decline from to-day's level. Should a setback in the near future occur we would suggest operators to catch hold of the opportunity of making purchases as we stick to our opinion of higher prices materialising in the long run.

Although American prices were reported high during the week the tendency in our market has been rather easier and even at to-day's level of prices there is little or no genuine demand from Exporters, so that we are led to believe that the decline may go somewhat further. Besides the cotton crops generally in this country are in excellent condition and when once new crop cotton begins to move, the abundance of it will probably cause a temporary sentimental decline. We are, therefore, at present in favour of making sales in strong markets with a view to liquidating the same on moderate declines, and thus secure profits. Of course, for the long run we continue to take a bullish view of the market as there still appears to be considerable strength underlying the position which will only develop slowly. The demand for ready cotton during the week was good and nice quality lots were easily saleable at better rates.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

		last week	this week
Liverpool	October	16.12	16.88 plus 76
Liverpool	January	15.52	16.15 plus 63
Liverpool	March	15.30	15.86 plus 56
Liverpool	May	15.10	15.58 plus 48
New York	December	28.00	28.83 plus 83
New York	January	27.46	28.32 plus 86
New York	March	27.50	28.39 plus 89
New York	May	27.52	28.40 plus 88

MARK RATE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The mark exchange rate reached thirty-eight to forty-two milliards to the pound.—Reuter.

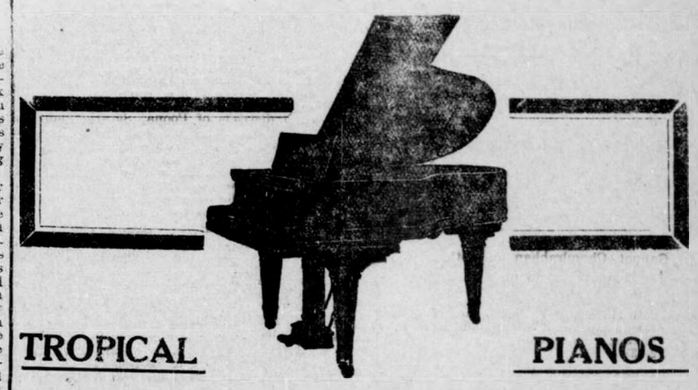
MR. ANDREWS AT JAMSHEDPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 18.

Mr. Andrews paid an informal visit to Jamshedpur yesterday. He arrived in the morning from Calcutta by the Nagpur Express. He has taken round the town and the Tata Steel Works. He was very much pleased to see the general lay out of the town. At noon some of the office bearers and representatives of the Jamshedpur Labour Association and Congress Committee waited upon him and explained to him briefly, during the short time at his disposal, the present state of affairs in Jamshedpur in general and the relations between the employers and the employees in particular. In the afternoon he had a long interview with Mr. Tutwiller, the General Manager of the Tata Company.

A public meeting was held in the evening at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Dracott was elected president. Mr. Andrews addressed the meeting in Hindi and English. He began by saying that he had been thinking of coming to Jamshedpur since a very long time as he was keenly interested in it because he used to hear about it very often from the late Sir Ratan Tata and Lady Tata and Sir R. D. Tata, the present chairman of the Board of Directors, but for various reasons it could not be possible till that day. He said he had met the office bearers and the representatives of the Labour Association and also had a long interview with Mr. Tutwiller, the General Manager of the Tata Company. From the talk he had he could say he was hopeful that he might be able to do something to improve matters. As he had to leave for Assam that very night he could not stop there again and do his best for them not by mere lip sympathy but by deed. The president and Mr. Sethi thanked Mr. Andrews on behalf of the people of Jamshedpur. After the meeting, Mr. Andrews visited the Tilak Pustakalaya which, he said, gave him more pleasure to see than a palace as it was the work of love. He left for Calcutta *en route* to Assam.



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BLUTHNER	BECHSTEIN
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NIENDORF	HOPKINSON

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GOKER COMPOUND.

A palatable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo: It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhoea or secret wasting through any cause: Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY,

OPERA HOUSE, TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum BOMBAY.*

Laboratory—PAPDY, BASSEIN.

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BLOCK-MAKING AND PRINTING DONE BY The Bombay Chronicle Press AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Anæmia and Debility
Simply Explained.
REMEDIED BY IRON JELLOIDS

You cannot live five minutes without oxygen. Your system cannot extract a healthy quantity of oxygen from the air you breathe if your blood is deficient in iron, because iron is the oxygen-absorbing ingredient in the blood. A shortage of iron (Anæmia) causes the whole system to languish, and produces a host of familiar and distressing symptoms such as:—general debility, nervousness, despondency, headache, palpitation, shortness of breath, poor appetite, indigestion, etc. All these troubles quickly disappear when Iron Jelloids are taken, because from the very first dose Iron Jelloids steadily enrich the blood with iron until it contains a full supply of this health-giving ingredient. Be sure to give this wonderful blood-tonic a trial

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For Adults	Iron Jelloids No. 2	Prices: A Fortnight's trial . . R. 1.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Mantua" with English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

National Marathi High School gathering, Green Villa, Grant Road, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 21.

Farewell Cricket Social on Improvement Trust ground from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m., under the auspices of Telegraph Recreation Club.

Mr. Baptista's election addresses (1) at Gloria Church, Byculla, 10 a.m., and (2) at the Holy Cross Church compound, Lower Parel, 6 p.m.

Dr. Paranjpye's election address, Servants of India Society's Home, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, October 23.

Mr. V. J. Patel's address on "3 Years in Councils", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. Tairsee to preside.

FRIDAY, October 26.

B.E. (Civil) and B.E. (Mechanical) Exam. results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 14m
Oct 21 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 13m
Oct. 22 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 35m. Sunset 6h. 12m.
Oct. 23 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 35m. Sunset 6h. 12m.
Oct. 24 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 11m.
Oct. 25 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Oct. 26 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

On Monday, the 22nd instant, being the month's mind of the late Miss Margaret Miranda, beloved sister-in-law of S. De. Mello (Proprietor of Lindon and Co.), there will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of her soul, in the Church of The Holy Name of Jesus, Woodhouse Road, Fort, at 7-30. Friends and relations please accept this only intimation.

DAILY MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 18th October to 6 a.m. of 19th October, 1923:—

Small-pox 1 attack; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 99. Total mortality this day last year 102.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Plassy" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

The steamer "Clan Macmillan" arrived in London on the morning of the 18th instant.

D. T. M. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of September, 1923, 1,423 patients were treated in this dispensary, of which 1,198 were males and 225 were females, and their daily average was 60.

HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., LTD.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd., held at Lloyd Building, Graham Road Ballard Estate, on the 17th instant, when Mr. Ramdas Dossa presided, the following resolution which was passed at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 1st October, 1923, was confirmed:—"That in the Article 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company for the word and figure 'Rs. 25' the word and figure 'Rs. 50' shall be substituted."

LECTURE ON VEDIC SWARAJ.

To-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall (Girgaum, Kakarwadi), Pandit Dvejendranath Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Swaraj." All are cordially invited to attend.

VEDANTA CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly Vedanta Class (in English) at the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road, from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day and at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Santa Cruz from 6-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. on Sunday.

NATIONAL MARATHI HIGH SCHOOL.

Past students of the above institution and members of the public sympathising with National Education, who may not have received invitations individually, are requested to excuse the Gathering Committee and to attend the gathering to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at Green Villa, opposite Grant Road Post Office, near Grant Road Station.

PAREL SCHOOL SOCIAL.

The fifth annual social gathering of the past and present students of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School will take place to-day (Saturday) and the 21st and 22nd instant. All past and present students are cordially requested to attend.

ADDRESS TO MR. JAYKRISHNA BHANSALI.

Members of the Bombay Bhansali community will give an address to Mr. Jaykrishna P. Bhansali of "Young India" and "Navjivan" for his recent release from the jail, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Hira Bag, C. P. Tank Road. All members of the Bhansali community are cordially invited.

ELECTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista will address the electors of Byculla Ward at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. and the electors of Parel Ward at the Holy Cross Church Compound, Lower Parel, at 6 p.m. on the same day, upon his candidature at the ensuing Legislative Council election.

PAREL SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the above Society will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Parel Settlement.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

A SANITATION ROUND.

The Sanitation Department of the Social Service League, Bombay, has arranged a Sanitation Round to-morrow (Sunday). The party will start from the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Poibavdi, Parel, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) and will visit certain insanitary places in the "E" Ward. All interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to join.

DR. PARANJPYE'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye will address the voters of the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Shriman Pandit Dwijendra Sharmaji will deliver a lecture on "Mohamedanism."

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Students' Debating Society, an Elocution Competition will be held to-morrow (Sunday) on the Dussera festival in the Goregaokar premises, Dadar, at 8-45 a.m., when Mr. Bhagwat, Editor of "Dharm Jagruti", will preside.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In supercession of the announcement appearing in the dailies regarding election of the members of the Committee in the B. P. C. C. Congress members are informed that election will take place on Sunday (21st instant) at the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3-30 to 6-30 p.m. Voters are requested to bring their membership tickets with them as far as possible. The general meeting to be held on Sunday (21st instant) at 8-30 a.m. has been cancelled.

The following are the candidates for the 18 seats, two seats being reserved for ladies and one seat for depressed classes:—

(1) Sjt. Jhinabhoy P. Joshi, (2) Sjt. M. R. Anantha Krishna Iyer, (3) Sjt. Jivraj G. Nensey, (4) Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai, (5) Sjt. D D. Sathaye, (6) Sjt. M. Qasim Khan, (7) Sjt. Chimalal B. Desai, (8) Sjt. Bhagwati Prasad Nigam (alias) A. Lemin (Satyagrahi), (9) Sjt. Dhanjishaw Dinshawji Wadia (Satyagrahi), (10) Sjt. P. R. Nilkantha Iyer, (11) Sjt. Manilal N. Joshi, (12) Sjt. H. P. Desai, (13) Sjt. Shivadass Champsy, (14) Sjt. Jamnadass Kalidass Mody, (15) Sjt. G. I. Patel, (16) Sjt. Gajanan Yeshwant Benker, B.A., L.M.S., (17) Sjt. K. N. Joglekar, (18) Sjt. E. R. Menon, (19) Sjt. R. Viraswami, (20) Sjt. Motichand G. Shahe. (21) Sjt. Narayanji Umarsinha Motaram, (22) Sjt. Premji Pradhan Bhanshle, (23) Sjt. M. Anwar Khan. (24) Sjt. R. J. Pingle, (25) Sjt. Girdharilal Damodar, (26) Sjt. P. A. Krishna Iyer.

AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The 37th anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxminarayan Temple at Gowalia Tank Road will be celebrated from to-morrow (Sunday) to Sunday, the 28th instant, (both days inclusive), during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with different festivities as mentioned below:—

Oct. 21st. Sunday.—Worship of the Deities during day-time and Shree Harikirtan from 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

From Oct. 21st to Oct. 28th.—Mahant Ramnarayandasji's Mandli of Ayodhya will daily perform Ramlila from 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Oct. 27th, Saturday.—Fire-works at 9 p.m.

All are cordially invited to take part in these festivities.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above Club, a farewell cricket social to their President, Mr. L. L. Rao, Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, will be held on the Improvement Trust ground (opposite Queen's Statue) to-morrow (Sunday) from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. The programme consists of Finals for Reuter's Cup (Engineering—Rest vs. Bandot) and Social.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

A visit will be made to Ready Money Building at Church Gate Street to-morrow (Sunday), when members and guests are requested to assemble at the Flora Fountain at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

DIVINE SERVICE.

AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

21st Sunday after Trinity:—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral, Lloyd E1; Hymns 471, 226, 468; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley, Hymns 479, 477, 369.

Collections for—

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

AT PRARTHANA MANDIR.

To-morrow (Sunday) morning, the Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. G. L. Vaidya at 7-30 a.m. and the evening Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. B. B. Korgamkar at 6-30 p.m., in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Hodivala will deliver a series of six Government Fellowship lectures, in connection with the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, at the premises of the Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Raveline Street, Fort, Bombay. The subject of the series is "Indo-Iranian Religion." The lectures are open to the public. The days of the lectures and the topics are as follows:—

Thursday, 25th Oct.—"Ritual and Ceremonial." Thursday, 1st Nov.—"Asura Varuna and Ahuramazda." Thursday, 15th Nov.—"Umitra-Mithra and Fire." Thursday, 22nd Nov.—"Minor Divinities." Thursday, 29th Nov.—"Cosmogony and Eschatology." Thursday, 5th Dec.—"Mythology and sundry matters."

The hour is 6 p.m. (S. T.).

"THREE YEARS IN COUNCILS."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. V. J. Patel will speak on "Three Years in Councils" on Tuesday next at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Tairsee will preside.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

DARING DACOITY AND MURDER.

BODY POST MORTEMED: CORONER'S INQUIRY.

Early on Friday at about 2-30 a.m. about ten Pathans raided a hut off Purbhadevi Road and after mortally stabbing a man who interfered with them carried away cash and clothing, the value of which has not been yet ascertained. The hut is situated in an oart known as Bhica Desai's Wadi. It appears at 2-30 a.m. the inmates were surrounded by the dacoits while they were asleep. Three of the dacoits started ransacking the boxes. When an inmate attempted to raise an alarm, he was seized by two dacoits. Vithu Rama (40), another occupant, tried to rescue the man, but he was stabbed by the dacoits on the left side of the breast to which Vithu succumbed on the spot. The dacoits then ran away.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

The Coroner held an inquest on Friday morning touching the death of Vithu when Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination, said the wound passed between the 3rd and 4th left ribs close to the breast bone and entered the heart which could have been caused by a short cutting instrument.

After the body was identified further hearing was adjourned.

TAXI-CAR FATALITY.

On the 10th instant at 6-15 a.m., taxi-car No. 6873 was being driven by J. Sequeira along Grant Road towards Grant Road Corner, when near the Novelty Cinema the driver saw a Hindu crossing the road and sounded the horn. The Hindu who was subsequently ascertained as Genoo Janoo went to the left and then ran back when the left front mudguard struck him and he fell. The driver stopped the car, picked up Genoo and took him in his car to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Thursday night.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—Dancing is now the vogue and the Excelsior is the centre of interest, for the amateur dancers of Bombay are now nightly competing for the valuable prizes offered in the waltz and fox-trot competitions.

* * * *

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.—When there is no dancing at the Excelsior an attractive cinema programme is being presented. It includes a couple of Pathe topicals and a drama. "The Money Maniac" is the title of the latter. There are many of them but few would stoop to such depths as this one. He tried to rob two sisters, and, when he found he could not do so, he kidnapped one of them and held her to ransom. Man came to the rescue of Woman and, as usual, was successful in overcoming all her troubles.

* * * *

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Young Jackie Coogan is again to be seen at the Empire this week in "My Boy", the best film which has yet been produced by him.

Jackie was a lovable little chap but he was very much alone in the world. He lost his father; he lost his mother on the way across to America. True there was a grandmother waiting for him on the other side but he missed her, and, instead, picked up with an old sea skipper of whom he made a pal. And Jackie, as a pal, was true to the core. He stood by the skipper when he was ill, went out into the streets to sing and earn money in all sorts of odd ways some of which may not seem strictly respectable. But Jackie saw that his pal did not want for medicine and nourishment. Then when the old grandmother came along, he insisted that the skipper should accompany him to his new home otherwise he refused to go himself.

It is a well produced film brightened all through by the sunshine of Coogan's smile.

* * * *

EMPRESS THEATRE.—A couple of films from the programme at the Empress this week. One is a Chaplin comedy entitled "Charlie, the Perfect Lady" and needs no commendation. The other is one of those rollicking railway films full of incident, with a characteristically melodramic hero, a villain, a sweet little girl and a doting old father somewhere in the offing. It is all about a series of railway robberies. Of course they are the work of the villain, and, of course, he tries of fix the authorship on the hero as well as interrupt the love match between the latter and the sweet little girl. Such a story can only have one ending, two newly wedded young people gathered into father's arms.

* * * *

EXCELSIOR DANCING FESTIVAL.—Despite counter-attractions the programme at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday night attracted a good crowd of on-lookers who were treated to a fine display of dancing.

The Pathe Gazette and a Pathe Pictorial, in between the dances give the two stars the opportunity of a short and welcome rest, at the same time making up an excellent programme which certainly goes another step towards a Brighter Bombay.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.—If anyone wonders why women who have had a little "hard luck" in life don't get a new chance very readily from the rest of the world, the portrayal of the cynic in "The Midnight Guest," the Universal picture at the West-End Cinema, New Churney Road, to-night and this week may explain things a bit. The cynic is the unbeliever, and in his distrust of many people he destroys such a woman's chance for happiness, for he never believes in the inherent good in "bad people." Mahlon Hamilton has the cynic's role, while Grace Darmond as the woman and Clyde Fillmore as the optimist give dramatic characterizations. Let a woman with past try to turn her steps into a higher path, and the wolves of the human race howl in glee at the chance to crush a human soul! "The Midnight Guest" has a meaning along with its entertainment value. It pictures the eternal conflict between the cynics and the optimists, who exercise opposite influences on the forces of life. It isn't the inherent evil in people which keeps unfortunate ones from reforming and choosing a higher plane of life, it's the belief of others about them in that evil and the refusal of cynics to believe in good that is hidden beneath the surface, as "The Midnight Guest", the Universal film play shows.

* * * *

IMPERIAL CINEMA.—"Karma Devi" or the Godess of Destiny which was exhibited in the Imperial Cinema at Lamington Road during the last week will be repeated this Dussera Week from Saturday the 20th instant to Friday the 26th. This film has drawn crowds of spectators from all communities as the theme appeals to all religious belief without being dogmatic. In "Karma Devi" one finds a war in life between the doctrine of free will and predestination in which predestination triumphs amid all the ups and downs of life. The drama is well staged and picturised by Indian actors and photographers and appeals very impressively to both the literate and the illiterate who are momentarily absorbed in deep reflection on the struggle of life as chalked out by Fate and which brings into vivid relief the common experience of mankind in every day life.

* * * *

ALEXANDRA CINEMA.—Alexandra Cinema Bellasis Road, Byculla, is showing this week the Universal attraction "The Price She Paid" featuring Francelia Billington. Briefly the story is concerned with the world-old problem of moral standard as applied to the two sexes and the story appeals for equality of judgment in both the cases. The chief model of a story is having an affair with her employer under the promise of marriage and is later discarded for a new victim. The girl then marries a wealthy man without informing him of her past. The punch comes when the man again crosses her life and she is made to pay a price for her past for the sake of her step-daughter. It is an unusual story well acted and elaborately produced.

Official and Personal.

It is understood Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who had been accidentally poisoned at a dinner is improving steadily. It was the case of ptomaine poisoning in an oyster.—A. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy will hold a Durbar to meet the leading Raises and Darbaris of the provinces of Agra and Oudh on the 28th October at 4 p.m. at Lucknow.—A. P.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Lady Rawlinson and Staff, will make a fortnight's tour in the North-West Frontier Province before reaching Delhi.

It is notified that H. E. the Viceroy will leave Simla on Sunday the 21st to visit Lahore, Gojra, Lyallpur Patiala, Lucknow, and Allahabad, arriving at Delhi on Saturday (Nov. 3rd) His Excellency will be accompanied by the Countess of Reading, Sir Geoffrey DeMontmorency, Colonel R. B. Worgan, Lt.-Colonel Carey Evans and Captains Hancock, Noel, Hill and Mostyn-Owen.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit on Friday to the Junior Section of the Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, Madras.—A.P.

Sir M. Habibullah leaves Madras on 1st November to join the Services Commission, which, it is understood, commences actual work on 16th November at Delhi.—A.P.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, having resigned the office of Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association, Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society has been appointed in the vacancy.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

With reference to New York telegram reporting the appointment of receivers for Columbia Gramophone Company, Messrs. T. F. Bevan and Co. Ltd., the Calcutta agents of the Columbia Gramophone Company of London point out that the telegram alludes only to the American Company of that name at New York. The London Company of the same name and business is quite apart and is wholly British-owned, its chairman being Sir George Croydon Marks, M.P.—A. P.

* * * *

Dusserah procession passed off quietly, at Allahabad.—A. P.

* * *

Another case of Hindu funeral party being threatened with an attack by Mahomedans is reported from Shahjahanpur.—A. P.

* * * *

In a communication to the Tariff Board. The Burma Chamber of Commerce strongly oppose the special protection of steel industry which the Chamber considers would be a retrograde step, possibly heipful to an individual company, but extremely harmful to the country as a whole.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Maulana Mahomed Ali addressing a public meeting at Jallianwala Bagh said that the Maharaja of Nabha's abdication was not on account of maladministration but for political reasons.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Further particulars of the rounding up of the Landikotal and Kohat murderers show that the Afghan troops raided the village of Maluk on the night of 12th and Malik Manzur on the Nahaki Hills on the 14th. In the latter attack Colonel Mahomed Afzal with the Khassadars succeeded in causing wounds to Haddar Shah, a member of the Kohat Gang, and killed the two cousins of Mansur. Ajaf Shahzada and Haidar Shah are believed to have fled towards Oghaz.—A. P.

* * * *

The amount realised by the sale of Post Office Cash Certificates during September 1923 was Rs. 65½ lakhs. The corresponding realisations in September of each of the past three years were 6, 4½, and 6½ lakhs respectively.—A. P.

SHREE KADIADRA ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

The third annual report (from 1st August 1922 to 31st July 1923) of Shree Kadiadra Anglo-Vernacular School shows that a Trust Deed of the institution was made on 18th September 1922, and it is since conducted under the personal supervision of the Trustees Mr. H. P. Bhatt, Educational Officer, who visited the School on 10th April last, for taking examinations and general inspection stated in his report that a course of instruction upto third standard in the English section, and upto the fourth standard in the vernacular section, is given. After citing the figures of students on the roll and the number of students present on the day of inspection, and the number of students that passed the examinations, stated that "on the whole the result is satisfactory." He pointed out the advisability of erecting the School's own building.

The annual report further states that the annual expenditure of the school is Rs. 1,500 while the annual receipts is to the extent of Rs. 850 only, which leaves a deficit of about Rs. 650. The institution possesses an Endowment Fund of Rs 5,000 (which includes sums received towards building expenses) and if there was a permanent fund to the extent of Rs. 25,000 the Trustees would be enabled to carry on the work of the School without difficulty. An appeal is, therefore made in the report to the philanthropists of Bombay and other places to help this deserving institution.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. ISLAM GYM.

Taking advantage of the Hindoo holiday, the Bombay Gymkhana, yesterday met the Islam Gymkhana in a cricket match, which resulted in a win for the former. The visitors having won the toss went out to bat and scored 171 runs. The first wicket stand was remarkable and produced 85 runs. Soon after the first wicket was captured by Ingham, five other batsmen fell an easy pray to Ingham in the course of 105 runs. Lotia and Masih having played well contributed 35 and 39 respectively and looked as if the visitors would be disposed of before the lunch time, but contrary to the expectation they remained at the wicket till 3-45 p.m. thus trying considerably the patience of their adversaries.

The home team, as usual, started badly, having had to sacrifice three wickets in the course of only 14 runs. But Cummings and Phillips, the promising batsmen, gradually carried the score from 14 to 88, when the former was easily caught by Erfani behind the wicket. Phillips, proved himself to be the mainstay of the home team and displayed good cricket. His nine smart boundary strokes coupled with other valuable drives, brought his total score to 88. Rasool and Karmally bowled satisfactorily. Simpson's timely boundary stroke brought the winning honours to the home team Thus, the visitors lost the game by 11 runs

Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H Mashi, c Miller, b Ingham	35
F. Lotia, c and b Ingham	39
J. Jani, b Ingham	1
Shakoor, c Miller, b Ingham	4
T Barodawalla, run out	28
K. Contractor, st. Compton, b Simpson	2
S. Rasool, b Ingham	1
G. Shaikh, (not out)	24
P. Irfani, c Simpson, b Ingham	8
Khan A. run out	11
A. Karmally, l-b-w, Phillips	6
Extras	6
Total	171

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

C. B. Callier, c Irfani, b Karmally	4
A. L. Hosie (Capt.) c Jani, b Rasool ...	4
G. Phillips, b Rasool	88
J. Oliver, c Erfani, b Rasool	1
W. Cummings, c Erfani, b Mashi	38
H. Miller, l-b-w, Karmally	2
T. Cunningham, c Barodawalla, b Rasool	22
Comdr. Gyllepsie (not out)	8
J. Compton, c Khan, b Rasool	2
A. Simpson (not out)	7
J. Ingham (did not bat).	
Extras	6
Total	122

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 19.

The Mahomedans' second innings proved the most brilliant play of the Quadrangular Tournament. Mahomed Hussain, who going in first, carried his bat for 108 runs in magnificent style and received a great ovation, as did also Kader Beg whose 55 was well earned.

The Europeans went in immediately after the close of Mahomedans' batting, and at the end of the day Williams and Turner had compiled 80 runs between them. Play continues to-morrow.

Scores:—

Amir Ahmed, b Davidson	16
Hussain (not out)	108
Mahmud Beg, b Palmer	2
Mahmud Ali, b Stone	2
Mahmud Ali, b Stone	31
Mahmud Hussain Khan, b Palmer ...	24
Bilgrami, c Davidson b Pebsch	29
Khader Beg, b Stone	55
Mohmadul Hussain, b Stone	0
Shajahan, l-b-w, b Rebsch	5
Ali Raza l-b-w, McCarthey	1
Jamil Ahmed	0
Extras	11
Total	292

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The Gazette of India notifies that Municipal committees are prohibited from levying upon any person subject to the Army Act or to the Indian Army Act 1911 who is compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within the limits of a municipality taxes of the following kinds, namely:—(1) Municipal taxes on salaries. (2) Municipal taxes on professions, trades, callings, offices or appointments and (3) Municipal taxes on animals or vehicles in respect of such animals or vehicles as a person is required by the regulations of the service to which he belongs to keep.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Patch has been posted as Officiating Accountant-General, Central Provinces. Mr. O. A. Travers has been appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Services of Mr. E. O Lee, I.C.S., has been placed temporarily at disposal of Foreign and Political Department. Mr. A. S. Lawrence, Assistant Secretary, has been granted six months' leave and Rao Sahib K. P. Anantan officiates in his place. Major H. W. F. Clive, 4/10 Baluchis, has been transferred to Burma Military Police.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Mr. F. W. Johnston, Officiating Resident of 1st Class and Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, has been confirmed in that appointment. Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Officiating Resident of 2nd Class, is confirmed as Resident of 2nd Class.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain L. H Butterfield and Lieut. W. G. Thomas Moore of Indian Army and Major J. Irwin of I. A. O. C. retire. Captain M. J. O'Connor, 3/9th Jat, has been transferred to North-West Frontier Militia.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Woolmer, Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance, has been granted three months' extension of leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Henderson, District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway on special duty, under the Railway Board, is granted one year's leave. Mr. E. R. Casement, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, has been granted twelve months' leave and transferred to N. W. Railway. Major R. H. Stallard, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, is granted ten months' leave. Mr. H. S. Digby Lloyd and Mr. E. C. Connell, District Controllers of Stores, N. W. Railway and E. B. Railway respectively, are placed on special duty under the Railway Board.

INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. Tipper, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, has been granted six months' leave. Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Director, Telegraph Engineer, has been granted eight months' leave. Mr. H. C. N. Prance, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, has retired. Mr. B. C. Wrenick, Director, Telegraph Engineer, has been granted one year's leave.

PAPYRUS IN GOOD FORM.

COMPETITION WITH ZEV ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

New York.—Papyrus did a good speed trial this morning in the final long distance gallop before Saturday's race. She was ridden by Donoghue and covered a mile in 98 3/5 seconds and 9 furlongs in 111 2/5 seconds. She was never fully extended. Six to five is now the best odds obtainable against Papyrus. Jockey, Sande will ride Zev.—Reuter.

IMPROVED BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

New York.—Following Papyrus's good trial yesterday, betting which a week ago was 3/1 against Papyrus, is now evens. The trainer of Zev states that his charge is in splendid fettle.—Reuter.

ADVERTISING TIPSTERS AT JERSEY.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF RULE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

At the Jockey Club to-day, the Earl of Jersey on behalf of the Stewards has proposed an addition to Rule 178 to cover the practice of some owners running horses in connection with the business of advertising tipsters. The Earl said recent investigations of Stewards showed the method employed almost amounted to fraud. In addition to the Rule has been adopted stating any owner is liable to disqualification who by advertisements circular or otherwise offers information regarding horses in return for monetary consideration or connives at the practice.—Reuter.

MIDDLEPARK STAKES.

WON BY DIOPHON.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Middlepark Stakes resulted as follows:—

DIOPHON	1
PLACK	2
KNIGHT OF THE GARTER ...	3

Betting:—2 to 1, 7 to 2 and 100 to 8 against. Elevan ran. The race was won by one and a half lengths, one length separating the second and third.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

INNISKILLING "B" ..... 2 GOALS.
(Richardson 1, Surgenor 1, penalty.)
MECHANICAL TRANSPORT ..... NIL.

In spite of Friday being a holiday, there was a very poor attendance to witness the return match between the second string of the Fusiliers and the Mechanical Transport. As expected the Skins won but by the poor margin of two goals. Probably they felt rather stale after scoring 9 and 8 goals respectively and having played three matches in quick succession. Of the two goals one was scored off a penalty so that they actually scored one goal in play. They took things easy and did not show any keen zest to increase their goal average. The M. T. put up a stout defence and Rowden in goal played an excellent game, being responsible for some brilliant saves. Hallam and Goodwin played well and checked the Skins with great skill and often put them "off-side" by moving ahead. The game was rather one-sided, the Fusileers doing most of the attacking especially in the latter half. The Transport forwards made several incursions into the opponents' area but were lacking powder and accuracy in their shots.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Both teams having arrived the referee advised an early start and 5 minutes before the usual time, the ball was kick-off. The Skin's winning the loss defended the southern goal. After a few minutes of easy play the Skins took charge of the ball and Findlay shot just a little too far off his mark. The M. T. got possession and visited the opponents goal but Moss's feeble shot was easily cleared by Mortimer. The Fusiliers secured two consecutive corners and both time Richardson failed to head the ball into the net. Surgenor at centre-half showed some excellent footwork and is equally good both in tackling and clear passing. Richardson missed several chances by lifting the ball too high. Findlay ran down his wing and centred to Richardson, who netted the leather with a direct kick (1—0.)) Soon after Fagan had a clear kick but shot right into Rowden's hands. Fagan again got through with an individual effort but unfortunately his hot shot hit under the cross-bar and was ultimately cleared. The "Skins" forwards were constantly pulled by for off-side" by the M. T. backs. At lemon time the board showed:

INNISKILLING "B" ..... 1 GOAL.
3RD M. T. CO. ..... NIL.

On changing over the "Skins" were on the offensive and monopolised the attack throughout this half, excent for a futile run or two by the M. T. Fagan received a good pass from Surgenor and was about score but was tripped by Hallam in the M. T. fatal area. The referee awarded a penalty. Surgenor took the kick and Rowden stopped well. But as some of the M. T. players had rushed before the kick, the referee ordered the kick to be taken again and this time Surgenor made no mistake. (2—0.) Most of the attacking was now done by the "Skins" and the M. T. defence was sorely tried during last ten minutes. Madden's long range shot towards the close nearly found the net, the goalie having run-kicked.

INNISKILLING "B" ..... 2 GOALS.
3RD M. T. CO. ..... NIL.

INNISKILLING "B":—Mortimer; Steele and Martin; Kirkpatrick, Surgenor and Gillfillin; Findlay, Irvin, Richardson, Fagan and Madden.

3RD M. T. CO:—Rowden; Hallam and Goodwin; Wheatley, Wright and Wells; Scott, Moore, Moss, James and Stone.

Referee:—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

INNISKILLING "A" vs. STAFF.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1923.
(589th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

India of to-day has the power to decide what India of to-morrow shall be. If anything is clear in the midst of the present chaotic conditions it is that education is the most potent instrument for the exercise of this power and it alone can produce an intelligent, self-reliant and versatile people in the next generation. Nor is it difficult to show that the present educational system has been an exceedingly imperfect one, neither adequately developing the intellectual character of individuals nor inculcating in them the moral standards of citizenship. The reason is not far to seek and was instinctively perceived by Mahatma Gandhi. The inclusion of the boycott of Governmental institutions of education in the programme of Non-Cooperation was due not so much to the defects of educational organisation as to the fact that these defects were inherent in the nature of the system itself which, in turn, was one of the pivots of the existing political system.

There is, indeed, little doubt that the State in India is not a fit guardian of intellectual freedom or social coherence. And one of the greatest mistakes that educationists, like other human beings, make is to imagine that education is an activity isolated from other social and individual pursuits. It is not, and the prevailing discontent with education can be explained as much by the confused aims and faulty standards of the system as by its maladjustment with the political and economic conditions of the country. For instance, the maintenance of that mental attitude in Government-controlled institutions which is usually called a wrong "atmosphere" by Nationalists is really a consequence of a foreign bureaucratic polity: and the aims of the educational system are clearly at variance with the economic needs and conditions of the country. For a long time the complaint was that educational progress was very slow, but gradually it became equally obvious that the distribution of educational opportunities had followed entirely wrong lines. But there was not merely a barren negation in this position. Non-Cooperation sought not merely the avoidance of State-controlled institutions, but the creation of national ones. For, if Non-Cooperation meant anything, it meant that the nation must stimulate the demand for and organise the supply of education without a helpless resort to the Governmental system. The national institutions conducted on this principle have had to face many difficulties; for while to say that everything is wrong is simplicity itself, it is less easy to re-build the educational fabric. Early this year a National Education Committee met at Benares to consider problems relating to national education. Now that the tiresome controversy regarding the Council is happily at an end and the Congress has asked the people to work the constructive programme with increased vigour, it is time the subject of national education was given greater attention than it has yet been privileged to receive at the hands of the national leaders. For if we are to approach towards a more complete adjustment between the social and economic conditions of the nation and its cultural life, we must begin by a searching analysis of our present educational system—not merely official but national.

Though the public has a natural dislike for vague dialectics on the purpose of education, the function of national education at this stage should be decided before we discuss its organisation, including questions of finance, curriculum and the supply of teachers. We need not enter here upon the controversial subject of vocational versus general education since we hold that the antithesis is finally resolvable through a sound educational policy. But if national education cannot at all points supplant official education, it can supplement it and one of the ways to supplement it is through vocational education. The success of the National Medical College in Bombay shows that the national economy has still a place in it for educational institutions that afford valuable technical instruction, and that the oft-mentioned obstacle of finance is not so great as is made out only if work is carried out on well-considered and useful lines. The Report of the National Education Committee ignores this aspect of the subject since its definition of educational purpose is too general and abstract. What is wanted in our educational, as also in our political, policy is not merely the revaluation of our ideals but the bringing of them into closer relation to facts and realities. First, we should fix the sphere of national education in the existing conditions instead of trying to cover the whole area of education. And next we should have different systems of instruction for rural and urban areas instead of imposing one pattern over the whole of the land. Indeed, the dangers of centralisation, uniformity and bureaucratic control are more sinister in education than anywhere else and we cannot have too much of local initiative and experiments. Nor should we forget that one of the principal aims of an educational institution conducted on national lines should be the development of a spirit of service amongst its pupils. A knowledge of the technique of social service is essential in a land visited constantly by floods and famines and epidemics and where festivals and pilgrims are recurring features of social life. But social missionaries are wanted for another and wider purpose. They are wanted to carry the gospel of freedom in the villages and to make them living centres of national consciousness. The efficacy of national education will be measured not according to the number of disgusted and discontented graduates it sends out who discover too late how far the knowledge forced in them is removed from the needs of their lives or the conditions of a decent national existence but of young men and young women who, while following their intellectual pursuits, are also able to satisfy the demands of national service. Only then the subconscious malaise which is so much in existence among the youth of to-day, arising as it does from the want of coordination between aspirations and impulses of the students and their academic lives, will be mitigated.

KATHIAWAD PRINCES.

We publish elsewhere what is an illuminating correspondence regarding the very sound and statesmanlike proposal of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to establish a Chamber of Princes and Chiefs in Kathiawad. The letter which the Agent to the Governor of Bombay has addressed to the Kathiawad princes and chiefs conveying the disapproval of the Government of Bombay of the proposal, gives no valid reasons for such disapproval as, indeed, there can be none. But the fact that such letters are addressed to princes and chiefs who are expected to submit to mandates, the *raison d'etat* of which is not even attempted to be explained to them, throws a flood of light on the character of the relations existing between them and the representatives of the Paramount Power. It is impossible to understand what considerations have prompted the Government of Bombay to look with disfavour on a proposal that should have been heartily welcomed by them. They owe an explanation to the public regarding their amazing attitude, if, indeed, Col. Wood's letter represents their attitude. In the meanwhile, all honourable considerations, including a regard for the status and prestige of their Order, demand that the ruling princes and chiefs of Kathiawad should give their unstinted support to the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot. The subjects of Kathiawad princes and chiefs residing in the Presidency, especially in this city, also owe a duty to their respective States to bestir themselves immediately and make a joint protest against the attitude of the Government of Bombay.

Notes of the Day.

The New Convert.

Lord Reading should congratulate himself on his successful conversion of his bitterest opponent, the "Morning Post", which for the past three years has been trying to hound him out of his post. We shall no more hear of the Jewish Viceroy's lamentable weakness and betrayal of the Empire and of the demand for his immediate recall. The "Morning Post" tells the world that "Lord Reading now stands with his back to the wall and the last concession behind him—and the "Post", no doubt, would be most glad to keep him—and his successors too—there for all time. We do not know how Lord Reading will appreciate the dark hint conveyed by his valiant champion as to Bolshevik gold playing its part in the Nabha affair. If his Excellency knows anything himself of the matter, he would do well to take the public into his confidence at the earliest banquet that may be arranged in his honour. By the way the newest Knight of the Round Table, we mean the Maharaja of Alwar, must be feeling somewhat out of element among his Imperial friends, to find himself confronted with the Viceroy, with "his face like flint" and "his back to the wall", so soon after his highness had sung to the refrain of "love and self-sacrifice."

Ignorant Self-assurance.

There is nothing so entertaining as to read the comments of the British Press on Indian affairs. They have a complete assurance which being due to ignorance rather than knowledge is usually amusing and their own mental perplexity is got rid of by the mechanical remark that "the situation is very complex and confusing"! Of all the Western peoples the British are intellectually the least receptive but when they attempt to discuss imperial questions, the attempt is disastrous. For a psychological defect is accentuated by a moral weakness. To take the latest example. Some respectable British journals have condescended to notice the activities of the Congress. Some of them believe that its resolution permitting Council entry for those who have "no religious or conscientious" objection is a "removal of the ban" on the legislature. This may be pardoned since some Swaraj Party leaders and organs have also misconstrued it in the same fashion. But when at least two of them—the "Manchester Guardian" and the "New Statesman"—observe that Mahatma Gandhi sent a message from prison to rescind the policy of boycott of the legislatures, one is surprised at their naivete and lack of humour in misunderstanding Maulana Mohamed Ali's imaginative reference to the wireless messages from the Mahatma. But the "Times"—that representative organ of British public opinion, that national mouthpiece of England and all the rest—beats them all. It says that "a new Hindu party *headed by Mr. Nehru* has started what is called the Mahasabha movement" which seeks to unite the Hindus and bring into their ranks "Buddhists, *Animists*" and others!

The Boycott and the Wrecking.

Needless to add, none of the journals takes the resolutions regarding the boycott of British goods or civil disobedience seriously. "All this is make-believe," says the "Times": "Civil disobedience, or Non-Cooperation, *as it was called*, is dead; and self-interest will prevent any genuine boycott of British imports." We certainly like this construction in the past tense. The "Guardian" and the "New Statesman" are agreeably surprised to discover that the orthodox Non-cooperators, the followers of the Mahatma, opposed this boycott and attribute, of course, completely wrong motives to their opposition. Thus the "Guardian" imagines that it is "a desperate plan from which Mr. Gandhi himself drew back when it came to the point of final decision.". Obviously there is an utter confusion in the writer's mind between civil disobedience which the Mahatma never actually launched and the boycott of foreign cloth in respect of which he refused to discriminate. But the "New Statesman", in that knowing way of its which so irritated Mrs. Besant the other day, remarks that the Gandhist section opposed the boycott arguing that "it was impracticable (how is it the Congress audience never caught this remark which was loud enough to be heard in London?) and would work to the detriment of the Indian people who should buy in the cheapest market"! For the Gandhist section forsooth consists of passionate believers in free trade and embodies Cobdenism in its gospel of the spinning-wheel! And the "New Statesman" betrays its sense of imperial responsibility in its remark that the imperial question, that is, the Indian problem, may soon become "no less urgent than momentous" in the near future: for the experiment of the Legislative Councils which though "tolerably successful" (the Liberals should express their gratitude for this patronising certificate) is after all an experiment and may cease to be successful if the wrecking tactics succeed. The "New Statesman", *pace* the Viceroy, is worried as to whether the precious Montagu constitution will emerge unscathed from the ordeal: the Indians are worried as to how far, if at all, it will bring them nearer to Swaraj. That is all.

Plight of Indians in Tokyo.

Our Tokyo correspondent, in a private communication dated the 14th September, draws a pathetic picture of the lot of Indian residents of Tokyo like himself. He writes: "The disaster we have met with in Tokyo has made me penniless, houseless and clothless. Although having narrowly escaped with life, my whole property including a very fine collection of books now lies buried under the debris of the collapsed house. . . . The future is quite dark and no one knows what is in store for us within the next few weeks or months. The foreigners are being properly looked after by their respective Embassies but no one cares a bit for the Indians in Tokyo. The Japanese would certainly do something for us, but no one has the audacity to ask them for help at the present juncture. Unlike our brethren in Yokohama who were all business men and have found shelter with their own people in Kobe we in Tokyo who had to live with the sweat of our brows are not mostly in the good books of the British Embassy, are the greatest sufferers." We hope since this letter was written the British Embassy has devoted some attention to the relief of the Indian sufferers of the Japanese earthquake. We have no doubt but that the Japanese authorities in Tokyo will spare no efforts in the same direction. But, some help from India ought to go for the succour of the Indian residents in Tokyo and other cities affected by the earthquake. We would strongly urge on the committee of the Viceroy's Relief Fund to ear-mark an adequate portion of the Fund for the relief of distress among these Indian sufferers.

Tactics.

Mr. H. P. Mody President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, has perpetrated many queer things during his brief regime as President of the Corporation, but what he has just accomplished beats his past record. The public of Bombay will be interested in the disclosure made in Mr. V. A. Desai's letter which we publish elsewhere. Mr. Mody perhaps does not relish the idea of any opposition to Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar's plans to commit the Corporation to the presentation of an address to the out-going Governor-even if it were so, he should not have allowed his personal feelings in the matter to influence his action as the president of the Corporation, as he seems to have done,—a course of action which is most regrettable and is not in keeping with the dignity and traditions of the chair he is occupying. His according priority to Mr. Dabholkar's second notice of motion over Mr. Desai's notices on the same subject, though the latter were evidently sent in to the President earlier than Mr. Dabholkar's notice, is not only unfair to Mr. Desai but also in violation of the ruling given by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in a similar connection in the past. An explanation is needed from Mr. Mody and we have no doubt but that the Corporation will demand it when the question comes up before it next month.

Elections and the Address.

In the meanwhile the public will note that the discussion of the question of the presentation of address to the Governor is postponed to next month. Certain influences in the Corporation have been manoeuvring to achieve this consummation in their own selfish interests. The postponement of the discussion will be hailed with a sigh of relief by those corporators, who while secretly in sympathy with Mr. Dabholkar's proposal, had not the courage openly to support him, as they feared that thereby they would be offending the susceptibilities of the electors whose suffrage they were seeking as candidates for seats in the Council and the Assembly. Such corporators will now breathe freely, as they will be able to hide their real attitude towards the address from the knowledge of the voters. The electors, therefore, would do well to insist on a clear and unequivocal declaration of the intention of the corporators, who are standing as candidates for Council and Assembly elections, about the address to the Governor. This should be done immediately, that is, before the elections, so that the voters may know whether the candidate who is seeking their votes is for or against the address.

Police and Crowds.

The Acting Third Presidency Magistrate has acquitted Inspector Bird of the charge of assault. The judgment of the Court, however, makes it quite clear that the assault complained of did occur and that some one of the City Police was responsible for it. The judgment goes even further than this and finds that the assault was unjustified and reprehensible on that account. The magistrate observes:

"He might state that in his opinion the action of the police officer, whoever he might be who assaulted the complainant was absolutely unjustified. The evidence in this case showed that the crowd collected outside was a peaceful crowd and except shouting "shame, shame" they did nothing. They had no stones, no sticks and no brickbats in their hands. Even when Mr. Dabholker came down and went and sat in the Police Commissioner's car they did nothing. It was probable that they pressed a little forward but that was a very common thing for a crowd to do. In the present case the people had gone there because they expected the motion for an address to the Governor would be discussed. As soon as it was intimated that the proposition was not to be moved at that meeting some of them went away while others remained, prompted perhaps by idle curiosity or otherwise to watch the proceedings of the meeting. Nobody had suggested that when the Commissioner of Police got in the car with Mr. Dabholker and his brother, the crowd really wanted to assault either the Commissioner or the other two gentlemen; nor were the circumstances such as to justify a reasonable apprehension that they wanted to do so."

The magistrate goes on to refer to circumstances in which the police might be justified in forcibly dispersing a crowd, even without a previous warning, but since the crowd that had assembled near the Municipal Office on the night in question was not, in his opinion, of the nature described in Section 141, I. P. C., i.e. an unlawful assembly, the reference cannot have much relevancy in the present case and one need not attach any undue weight to it. Similarly, the magistrate's observations about the risk involved in the collection of crowds are of the nature of a general warning only and do not concern the main issue, which is whether the police officers behaved on the occasion in a reprehensible manner and assaulted a peaceful crowd of citizens. The judgment is positive on this point. It is for the Commissioner of Police to say whether the unprovoked assault on peaceful citizens by his subordinates should go unnoticed and unpunished by him. Only in his last report on the administration of the force under him, he appealed for the cooperation of the public with the Police. Does Mr. Kelly expect that behaviour of the kind certain responsible officers were guilty of on the 25th ultimo, is calculated to promote the cooperation of the public with the Police or to conduce to the popularity of the latter? From the judgment it is clear that if the Inspector who was responsible for the assault could have been properly identified, the magistrate would have convicted him. We hope, the lesson of the judgment will not be lost on either the Commissioner or his officers who actually participated in the assault on the crowd.

SITUATION IN CHINA

ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

A MARSHAL'S DISMISSAL DEMANDED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Peking.—Tension between the Government and the Diplomatic Corps has resulted according to newspapers from the latter sending an ultimatum to the Governmen demanding the dismissal of Tien Chung Yu within forty-eight hours. He recently was dismissed from the military governorship of Shantung at the instance of the Diplomatic Corps in connection with the Lincheng outrage but the latter discovered Tien had afterwards been promoted Marshal.—Reuter.

SAXONY AND BAVARIA.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STATES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Berlin.—Differences between the Imperial and the Saxon Governments which have been enhanced by Von Mueller's peremptory decrees have now extended to a quarrel between Saxony and Bavaria. The former announced its intention of changing its Charge-d'Affairs at Munich. The Bavarian Government refused to recognise a successor as long as the Communists were included in the Saxon Cabinet. Bavaria also recalled its Minister from Dresden.—Reuter.

SCENES IN SAXON DIET.

TUMULT WITH COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Berlin.—Remarkable scenes took place the Saxon Diet yesterday when Premier Zeigner in a speech declared it was a fact the Reich had an illegal army. Many illegal organisations in the neighbourhood Berlin would have attempted a rising at the beginning of October but were prevented by the Prussian Police. They had been training from four to six weeks this summer at Koenigsbrueck. A hundred thousand of their members had lately enrolled in the Reichswehr and were armed. The Entente knew these things and would put an end to them. A member of the People's Party retorted accusing Zeigner of open treachery. A tumult with Communists followed, whereupon the Nationalists walked from the House.—Reuter.

RESUMPTION OF REPARATION DELIVERIES.

GERMANY UNABLE TO FINANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Advices from Paris indicate that one of the main objects of the interview of the German Charge d'Affairs with M. Poincare yesterday was to justify Germany's announcement that she was unable to finance the resumption of reparations deliveries in kind. M. Poincare emphatically pointed out that no negotiations were possible until deliveries were resumed.—Reuter.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RESUMES TOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Chicago.—Mr. Lloyd George has improved and resumed his tour. He has gone to Springfield, Illinois, to place a wreath on Lincoln's Tomb.—Reuter.

Chicago.—Mr. Lloyd George is feverish and has caught a chill. He is resting in bed and has cancelled to-day's engagements but speaks to-night. The doctor has recommended considerable modification of the intinerary.—Reuter.

FORMATION OF RUSSO-BRITISH GRAIN EXPORT COY.

LONDON, October 17.

An agreement has been signed in London for the formation of the Russo-British Grain Export Company composed of 50 per cent. British and Russian interests each with the object of financing the marketing Russian grain in Britain, France Italy and Southern Europe.—Reuter.

AEROPLANES FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Soviet Government has ordered over fifty aeroplanes from the Aircraft Disposals Company. The first consignment has already been [illegible].—Reuter.

THE CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE.

POLICE TAKE POSSESSION OF PANDAL.

SEC. 144 IN JULLUNDUR FOR TEN DAYS.

(Associated Press.)

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 17.

The annual session of the Central Sikh League was to have been held to-day, but the Magistrate passed orders enforcing section 144 Cr. P. C. in Jullundur for ten days. The police took complete possession this morning of the pandal erected at a considerable cost and surrounded it. Consequently the session has been postponed if not completely abandoned. The number of delegates who came from outside have left Jullundur. The Police guard is also posted at the railway station. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew arrived this morning, but no procession was allowed. Only a handful of local leaders were allowed to receive them at the station. A religious Diwan of Sikhs was held this morning without interference by the Police. There is not much excitement in the city.

LEAGUE HOLDS SESSION OUTSIDE JULLUNDUR.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ASSURES COUNTRY'S SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 18.

As a result of the prohibition order some members of the Central Sikh League and a fairly large number of people motored last evening to village Khukhar in the Hoshiarpur District just outside the Jullundur district boundary and held a session of the Sikh League. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew spoke and assured the support of the country in the present national crisis. The resolutions passed in the meeting condemned the action of the Government, approved the attitude of the Gurdwara Committee and Akali Dal in respect of the Nabha affair, called upon the community to continue with greater vigour the work before them, approved the religious motives of the leaders and pointed out that Government had admitted that they did not like the Maharaja of Nabha's sympathy with the Akali movement. The action of Akalis at Jaito and of Messrs. Jawaharlal, Gidwani and Santanam was appreciated. The meeting continued till midnight. All have now returned to Jullundur and Mr. Mahomed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew are proceeding to Amritsar to-day to confer with Sikh leaders on the present situation. Maulana Mahomed Ali addresses a public meet in Jallianwala Bagh and then proceeds to Lahore.

MORE ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 18.

Akali leaders so far arrested and brought here number forty. Mr. Anderson will try cases against 58. Reports have reached of the arrest of Jaswant Singh and Baba Gian Chand. Assistant Secretary, Gurdwara Committee and Basteo Singh. Bhai Harditsingh was arrested this evening under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

PROPAGANDA BY AEROPLANE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

It is officially stated that the arrests of ringleaders absent from Amritsar continue without disturbance. An aeroplane has been flying over the Sikh districts during the last few days, dropping leaflets, correcting misstatements and emphasising that there is no interference with purely religious activities.

AN EMPIRE NAVY.

MR. BRUCE'S HOPES FOR DOMINIONS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, October 17.

Mr. Bruce interviewed by Reuter hoped the Dominions would endorse the principle of one Empire navy, because its maintenance would increase the strength and authority of the Empire. The navy was a matter of utmost concern to every British country, since the navy had to safeguard the trade routes all over the world. He pointed out that the need for expenditure no longer arose in connection with shipbuilding in competition with other powers, but money was needed for modernising fuel stations and the re-equipment of naval bases.

He declared that without a base in the Pacific which would permit the docking of modern capital ships, both the Pacific and Indian Oceans were virtually closed to the British fleet. The Washington ratio was ineffectual in the Pacific so far as the British Empire was concerned.—Reuter.

SANITY IN S. AFRICA.

RESOLUTION TO OUST ASIATICS REJECTED.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF A. E. COMMISSION UPHELD.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Cape Town.—The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce representing the whole of South Africa, the largest ever held, almost unanimously rejected, the Transvaal resolution which reads "(a) that full powers be given to the municipalities to use their discretion in issuing trading licences in the urban areas to Asiatics; (b) that trading licences shall cease on the death of an Asiatic trader; (c) that no Asiatic be permitted to transfer his licence to any person other than white person (d) that no trading license be issued to Asiatics and (e) that steps be taken to repatriate all Asiatics by purchase of their interest in a fair and equitable manner."

A number of speakers especially those from Natal urged drastic measures. The feature of the debate, however, was a speech of Mr. Duncan Baxter who was a member of the Asiatic enquiry commission advising the Congress to reflect before passing such a drastic resolution. He emphasised this was not merely a South African question, but one affecting the whole of the British Empire. It was most complicated and he protested against the agreements being treated as mere scraps of paper. He urged the Congress to pass the same resolution as last year endorsing the recommendations of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission. Mr. Baxter's proposals were carried by an overwhelming majority.—Reuter.

FLYING COMPETITION.

SIR S. HOARE ON ITS IMPORTANCE.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 18.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, speaking at Colchester referred to the competitions carried out last week at Lymphe with small aeroplanes. He said "they interested my technical advisers and myself to such an extent that we are anxious to make use of any developments in connection with small aeroplanes in our future programme. We may find that these very small light machines may be used for training pilots. If that is so, it is going to mean a great economy in organising home aerial defence forces." He took the opportunity of offering on the part of the air ministry prizes for two small aerolanes details of which he said would be announced at a later date. Sir Samuel Hoare expressed the belief that such competitions would result in something even more important, namely, that they would stimulate the interest of the people generally in this country in aviation. He added "we on the civil side and those on the military side are going to leave no stone unturned to make this country take its proper place in the air".(B. O. W.).

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTS AT CORRUPTION

LONDON Oct. 19.

New York.—The Federal Agents have arrested nine men in a hotel on a charge of conspiracy to bribe prohibition agents with a view to obtaining immunity to make and sell beer and whisky in New Jersey. It is alleged that a sum of 80,000 dollars is involved but Federal officials declare that times that amount has been raised in recent months by brewers and others for the purpose of corrupting Government agents. One of those arrested claims to be ex-private secretary to a prominent Senator.

The Federal District Attorneys has requested injunction proceedings under which he will place padlocks on fifty-four New York saloons which are known to be selling liquor practically openly and also intends, by similar action, to close two thousand saloons in New York City shortly.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Oct. 18.—The Duke and Duche of York have left for Belgrade to attend the Christening ceremony of the baby Crown Prince of Serbia.—Reuter.

Malta.—The New Ministry is practically identical with the old except for the departure of Mr Howard whose post has been taken over by Buhagiar.—Reuter.

Underwriting is proceeding of the Union of South Africa nine millions sterling loan issued at 99½ bearing five per cent. interest redeemable in 1933-43.—Reuter.

Mr. John Nicol Farquhar has been appointed Professor of Comparative Religion in the Manchester University.—Reuter.

LOVE & SACRIFICE.

"OUR UNITED EMPIRE."

ALWAR ON "SILKEN TIES."

LONDON, Oct. 18.

H.H. the Maharaja of Alwar speaking at the banquet given by the Knights of the Round Table said, "Is there any one in this hall or outside it that would not rise with feelings of emotion in response to the toast for "Our united Empire?" The Knight Vice-President spoke in kind and generous terms of the representatives of the various Dominion governments assembled in London for the work of the Imperial Conference. I am privileged to thank him on behalf of my colleagues and myself for the expression he used and for the toast he has given, which you so kindly received. Gentlemen, may we not halt for a moment to ponder over the term "our united Empire," for which the toast has been proposed. I learnt long before I attended the Imperial Conference and came into contact with the great statesmen of the British Isles as also of the Dominions overseas that the various portions of our Empire were linked together by no fetters of steel soldered by hammer and anvil but that various destinies are interwoven by silken cords of love and goodwill. This was all with the sole object that the British Empire which is already the greatest of any in the modern history of the world may, if possible, become greater through the only means possible, namely a right understanding between its various component parts.

We know there are many factors that go towards strengthening our connections and which make us interdependent upon one another. There is commerce and trade. There is unity of principles in matters of naval and military defence and speeding up Imperial communications.

SACRIFICE AND LOVE.

These are subjects on which the Imperial Conference is expected to subscribe its quota of knowledge and co-operation but I believe that even all these factors put together are but surface ripples in the ocean of life if behind them all there be not the soul opening its portals and its secluded alleys to allow free entrance to the kingdom of the heart. For it is there that Divine Providence in his apparently unknown and unseen glory reigns supreme. Every nationality like every individual, whether he belongs to the British Empire or outside it, has his definite destiny in life to fulfil. He has to learn the great truth of the divine nature which is the backbone behind all superficialities and he needs do so, not in order that he may achieve the greatest wealth possible in this world, not because he may aspire to power which is alluring ambition before every individual but in order that by subscribing the best that he possesses he may help in making this great world of ours a living heaven where sacrifice shall be a motto and love its final reward.

BEFORE JUDGMENT SEAT.

Gentlemen, we have figuratively speaking a round table of our own in these days. It may not be as old as that of our hosts, whose hospitality we are enjoying this evening, but I believe it is inspired to some extent by the sentiment which your institution stands for. When the day comes for the British Empire to stand before the judgment seat let each do the work that we may collectively render before our Lord its account of fulfilling the destiny of many nations and peoples committed to its charge. That Round Table as I call it figuratively—because in fact it it a long one—assembles at the hub of the Empire and the road to it every member must by now have learnt to know by heart.

10, DOWNING STREET.

I refer of course to 10, Downing Street certainly an unostentatious dwelling bu one on whose walls are written in 'nscrutable, unreadable words many pages of history. That is the cradle in the nursery of Britain that has swung the destinies of nations both inside and outside the Empire. There we assemble one day to discuss th topic and another that, but the fundamental goal is never changing and is unceasingly the same. If at the conclusion of our deliberations we can stand before you with our heads bent in gratitude to providence for having given us wisdom and strength, not only to do something for the British Empire, nay-something even for humanity at large, then we shall be able to return to our homes with some sense of reasonable gratification. If the British Empire is the greatest in the world to-day, equally great are its responsibilities and all its potential forces need therefore to be utilised for one and the only aim worth living for, namely peace.

COMMON LOYALTY.

Your Round Table Club, Mr, Knight President as compared to ours is certainly of very much longer duration. It was founded some 203 years ago but at that time as to-day the object placed before this institution was the promotion of good fellowship and better international understanding. When you have placed that ideal before you it is a sure sign that your club is going to flourish in future as in the past. Meanwhile we have to look forward, to cement various portions of the Empire and hearts together as best we can and in trying to do so, pray remember that no matter whether you come from the British race or whether I come from the British Empire that some of us may differ in race, creed, caste and religion, yet we are all cemented together in our loyalty to one King.

EARN INDIA'S GRATITUDE.

Other Dominions are now on their legs with every advantage in their favour to form your strong partners. India looks to you for help in order that it may be nothing more than a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire. Earher gratitude, rouse her pride and I will say this as an Indian to-day that you will have no portion within your Empire which will be more loyal and grateful to you than India, my motherland. I much appreciate the honour paid to me by the Knight President in electing me Honorary Vice-President of your Round Table Club. I assure you I value the compliment and hope I may live up to the ideal."—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

At the conclusion of this morning's session of the Imperial Conference, the Maharajah of Alwar offered the greetings of his country and his order on the occasion of the Hindu festival, Dusschra.—Reuter.

KATHIAWAD CHAMBER OF PRINCES

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S DISAPPROVAL.

RAJKOT'S APPEAL TO BROTHER PRINCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Oct. 17.

In connection with the Rajkot incident the following letter was addressed to the Kathiawad Chiefs by the Agent to the Governor:—

COL. WOOD'S LETTER.

17-9-23.

I would draw your attention to Thakore Saheb Sir Lakhajiraj's Circular letter of the 29th August. 1923, in which he asks you to a garden party on the 28th October, to discuss the question of the formation of a local Chamber of Princes.

In February last, when the Thakore Saheb first approached me on the subject, I addressed Government and asked for the expression of their views on the matter. Their views were duly received by me, and it was left to me to convey them to you, should matters appear to be proceeding any further than the initial stage

As it now appears that further discussion may ensue, I am directed to inform you that the Government views the Thakore Saheb's proposal, to establish a local Chamber of Princes and Chiefs with disapproval and could not agree to it.

Agent to the Governor.

THAKORE SAHEB'S APPEAL TO BROTHER PRINCES.

The Thakore Saheb in the course of his letter to the Kathiawad Chiefs says:—

When I addressed you last, I did not doubt, that I shall have to trouble you in so short a time. But such a situation has arisen that a few hours after I wrote to you, I received a letter from our honoured Agent to the Governor, wherein he says that the Bombay Government views with disapproval our plan of establishing a Chamber of Princes and Chiefs for Kathiawad.

There is much to protest against the sense of the letter of the Agent to the Governor because it has only one meaning, and that is that the Bombay Government looks to our movements with distrust. I have enclosed herewith, for your information, the letter which I have written in reply to the Agent's letter and I am sure you will support every word of mine in the letter of protest that will be addressed by you to the Agent.

Now we ought to meet to discuss our plan and to bring it to successful end. It is we, who have got to protect our rights and powers: and it is our sacred duty to see that rights are not jeopardised by our negligence. We should not stop meeting by the order of the Bombay Government. Our plan is such a good one, and is of such common good to all that if we do not meet to consider it, we would be said to be devoid of courage. We have given no reason to the Government to look to us with distrust. In my opinion, the letter of the Agent has created a serious situation and if we ignore it, our future as rulers in this province will be seriously harmed. Our rights of jointly considering various matters when necessary would be gone.

All our legitimate rights are as dear to you as they are to me. I have done my best to defend them and I am sure you will surely be present at my garden party and join in the consideration of the plan in hand.

REDUCTION OF FEE OF PANEL DOCTORS.

PROTEST MEETING IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A crisis has developed in the State Medical Insurance system by the Minister of Health's rejection of the Panel Doctors' request for an arbitration on his offer to reduce their fee. This led to a private meeting of the Doctors from all over Britain in London to-day convoked by the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association. Two hundred doctors were present and unanimously rejected the terms. This is expected to lead to resignation of doctors who are credited with the intention of launching their own medical service. Approved Societies yesterday decided to resist any call on their funds.—Reuter.

M. MAHOMED ALI.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON MONDAY.

Mr. Osman Sobani, the Financial Secretary of the Khilafat Committee has received a telegram from Maulana Mahomed Ali intimating that he is arriving with Bi Amman in Bombay on Monday morning, (22nd instant) by the Delhi Express. The public are invited to gather in large numbers at the Station to welcome him.

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

Though short was the notice to the people already in the clutches of destroying floods yet Lucknow's welcome to Maulana Mohamed Ali was worthy of its traditions and worthy of the leader. The early dawn of Monday morning brought the Maulana's train at the Charbagh Station where in spite of the inconvenient hour a large number of people had collected together to receive him. The Maulana alighted with his characteristic smile and embraced those present. He then motored down to his spiritual guide Maulana Abdul Bari of Ferangi Mahal whose spacious Mahalsara was the scene of continuous flow of visitors till late in the afternoon when the Maulana received and pithily replied to the address presented by the students and staff of Madrasai-Nizamia of Ferangi Mahal from where he held the degree of "Maulana."

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

At 4-30 p.m. the Maulana came to the Municipal grounds to receive the address of the city fathers in a Shamiana decorated with buntings and flags. Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, the popular chairman of the Municipal Board read the welcome address in Urdu with his colleagues, Municipal Commissioners, mostly in khaddar standing on the platform.

The address was presented with a garland in a Khaddar casket richly embroidered.

The Maulana, in reply, noted with gratification their appreciation of his long-standing associations with this historic city. He congratulated them on their success in capturing the Municipality and prayed that they should also succeed in capturing the reins of their Government. While sympathising with the citizens in their distress of the floods he noted with satisfaction that they had proved to the world that they could cooperate in any honest purpose if their cooperation was invited on terms of equality. The speaker openly declared that for cooperation of this nature he would never hesitate if Government became honest in their intentions. They had also proved to the country their capacity for managing the affairs of the city and he was sure that when the burden of managing their country fell on their shoulders they would prove equally fit for the task

Referring to the floods the Maulana said he was well in a position to sympathise with them being himself a homeless person as he stated in a verse composed in jail. There was another calamity in Japan. But what he anxiously looked for was waiting in India as well as in Japan. This was a genuine appreciation of the significance of such calamities. He reminded them that there was a power ruling over human destinies and floods and earthquakes were really warnings from this Almighty, whose laws it was never safe to disobey.

He was pleased to note from their address that there was amity among the workers irrespective of caste and creed and he deprecated the efforts of those who tried to make much of communal squabbles. He realized the difficulties on whole sale unity in a country like India but so far as possible under the circumstances, the Congress compromise resolution was well able to create a wholesome atmosphere and he appealed to them to bury communal and other dissentions at a moment, when the country's honour was at stake.

PUBLIC MEETING RIFAH-I-AM.

At 7 o'clock in the evening there was a very crowded public meeting on the Rifah-i-Am grounds. Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman presided Maulana Mohamed Ali who was given an enthusiastic ovation on rising noted at the outset his sense of deep concern at having come to them at a time when they were in the clutches of dire distress, but looking to the obvious conditions of Lucknow's hospitality which the speaker himself occasionally enjoyed, he felt it his duty to sympathise with them at this hour of distress when sympathy could not be withheld even by an enemy. He repeated again what he had said in reply to the Municipal address that such calamities were warnings from the Almighty whose law it was never safe to disobey. He wanted to bring it home to them that whenever it pleased the Almighty to display his displeasure even an insignificant and lifeless Gumti could play terrible havoc and even The Might of British Government was unable to control it. It was, however, a matter for gratification that punishments of this world mitigates the tortures of the world to come. Cruel though it might look at a time of distress to advise and warn his thought it his duty to remind them of a lesson which the world was apt to forget.

TOWARDS YERAWDA JAIL.

The Maulana then recalled his last visit to the place when he came there with his chief who was now at Yerowda jail. But thought they might have forgotten that Mahatmaji was in prison the Mahatma on

(Continu on Page 12.)

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot, and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

155750

NATIONAL MARATHI HIGH SCHOOL.

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

The following is the second annual report of the National Marathi High School, Bombay, which holds its annual gathering at Green Villa, Grant Road, today at 4 p.m:—

Like several other institutions of National Education, this school owes its birth to the Non-Cooperation Movement. This school was the result of the meeting together of the students who had boycotted Government-controlled schools and youngmen from the senior classes of Government colleges who had non-cooperated with these institutions. The school was founded in January 1921 by the Swaraj Sabha, which transferred it to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in June 1922. The B. P. C. C. is at present managing the school through its Board of Education which has been entrusted with two lakhs of rupees to conduct this school, along with the Gujrati National High School and the National College, and has also been empowered to collect additional funds whenever necessary.

The School began its career with 25 boys and the number rose to 51 in April 1921, 98 in June 1921 and 113 in June 1922 and fell to 99 in June 1923. The political differences in the Non-Cooperation camp and the lull in the movement have reacted upon the school, and it is necessary for the people to realize that though National Education must derive its vitalizing stimulus from the political movement, the vicissitudes of politics must not be allowed to affect the progress of national educational institutions.

The chief feature of the school is that it is entirely under national control. It has sought neither help nor recognition from the Government. The success or failure of the institution will be the measure of our capacity of National Self-reliance. The institution is also pledged to foster the special national culture of our ancient country and to counteract all the denationalising forces. Its aim is to prepare young citizens who have thoroughly understood the Spirit of the Age and who are ready, intellectually and physically, to do their part in the work of National Liberation. The school will train up the rising generation in discipline, self-respect and love of freedom.

CURRICULUM.

The school is affiliated to the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapitha. For matriculation, the student has to pass an examination in Marathi, History and Geography of India, Physics and Chemistry and Mathematics, and two of the following subjects, viz., Sanskrit, a European language, Modern History of Foreign countries and Physio-graphy. He has also to pass a test in accountancy, shorthand and typewriting, carpentry or weaving. In this way, he becomes fit to enter the University for higher education or to begin life as an independent worker. The whole secondary course is completed in 5 years. Special attention is paid to Marathi. Sanskrit is taught in the third year, and from the fourth year the student is allowed a wide option in the selection of subjects. History is taught with a view to stir up patriotism and to impress upon the minds of the students the significance of the lives of great historical personages. Geography is taught with a view to make the boys understand the relation of Place to Life in social evolution. Science is taught with the practical object of habituating them to acquire knowledge by observation and experiment. In the peculiar circumstances of this city a good knowledge of English is quite necessary, and care is taken that the subject is not neglected. Manual training has been introduced to balance the strain of intellectual education. In the 1st and 2nd years, boys are taught spinning and paper work, in the 3rd and 4th years they are taught wire-work and carpentry. Drawing is compulsory throughout. Selected boys are taught vocal and instrumental music. A specialist from the Jummadada Gymnastic Institute has been engaged to give the boys physical training.

In April 1922, 18 students appeared for the Matriculation examination, of whom 16 passed. In April 1923, 18 appeared of whom 15 passed, two of these coming in the first class, and three topping the lists in different subjects.

Four of the students of this school joined the Mulshi Satyagraha. Of these 3 suffered simple imprisonment for one month each and one for a week.

The other students contributed their quota to the service of the country by collecting foreign cloth, hawking khadi, educating Congress members, collecting Tilak Swaraj Fund, helping the Nationalist Party in Municipal elections and by joining Congress processions.

A Boy Scout troop has been started with a view to encourage self-discipline and self-Government among the boys. The aim is to give training in citizenship through group games which the boys like.

With the help of two students of the National College, a mela or singing party was started in July 1922 and did excellent work in popular awakening during the Ganpati celebrations for the last two years. The songs of the mela were proscribed by the Government last year, but this only encouraged the youthful organizers to come forward this year with still more defiant and patriotic songs.

The students' Union has been started with a view to teach the boys in a practical manner to shoulder the responsibilities of civic life. The management is entirely in the hands of the students. The present activities of the Union are limited to organizing debates and celebrating special festivals.

NEED FOR MORE PUBLIC SUPPORT.

Boys rom the so-called untouchable classes are admitted free. At present there are two Mahar students in the school.

This is a brief sketch of "something attempted, something done" by the school since its foundation. If the school becomes a success, it will be a visible demonstration of our national capacity to stand on our own legs and of managing our educational institutions without the least aid or even recognition from the Government. It can become a grand success, if the public support it by sending more boys. Even if the public fail to do their duty, the conductors have resolved to carry on the work with energy and enthusiasm, remembering the words of the Geeta, "Even a little of this Dharma saves us from a great danger."

MURDER OF COL. KENNEDY.

AN ARREST AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

Information has been received that a man named James Bentley, who was arrested last week at Roorkee, has been identified as the man for whose arrest a reward of two hundred rupees was offered by the police but he has not been identified by the passengers who travelled in the train in which Colonel Kennedy was murdered and who stated they had seen an Anglo-Indian enter the train at Asansol and leave it hurriedly at Sitarampur as that Anglo-Indian. Bentley was taken to Madhupur by the police and is being detained pending further inquiries.

THE ASSEMBLY.

NAMES OF MEMBERS ELECTED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The names of the following who have been elected as members of the Legislative Assembly are published:—Mr. Mahmood Schamnad, Sahib Bahadur (West Coast and Nilgiris); Sir Muthiah Chettiyar (Madras); Sardar Mahboob Ali Khan Mahamad Akbar Khan (Bombay); Mr. H. R. Dunk (Bombay); Mr. H. J. Devis (Bombay); Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (Bombay); Mr. T. C. Goswami (Calcutta); Mr. K. C. Neogy (Dacca); Khan Bahadur Moham Shamashz Zoha (Burdwan); Sir Campbell Rhodes (Bengal); Mr. Darcy Lindsay (Bengal); Mr. G. Morgan (Bengal); and Mr. Balur Rungpal Jajodia (Marwari Association).

Lieutenant Lalchand resigns membership of the Council of State.

I. C. S. EXAM. REGULATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The current issue of the "Gazette of India" publishes the regulations respecting the open competitive examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service to be held in London in August, 1924. The written work will commence on 1st August while the *viva-voce* test will be held in July. The age-limit (viz., 21 to 23) will come into force for the open competition to be held in 1925 and not in 1924, as previously announced. For the open competition to be held in 1924 the age-limits will be 21 to 24 on the 1st August of the year of the competition. This year (with 1922 and 1923) constituting a transition period from the old to the new age-limits, the probationary course of the selected candidates before proceeding to India will be extended to two years in the case of all candidates selected on the result of open competition to be held in 1925, and a proportion of younger candidates, selected on the result of open competition to be held in 1924, will also be required to undergo two years' probation in the United Kingdom.

COTTON AND INDIGO FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The second All-India cotton forecast relating to sowings to October 1st shows the area amounts to 1,78,31,000 acres. an increase of two per cent over last year. The present condition of the crop is on the whole reported fair.

The first All-India indigo forecast shows the total area sown as 1,63,700 acres, which is 28 per cent below the corresponding estimate of the last year, and 45 per cent below the last year's final estimate. The yield of dye is at present estimated at 30,400 cwts, a decrease of 24 and 44 per cent, respectively, compared with the last year's corresponding and final estimates. The condition of the crop is fair.

TSAR'S MURDERERS.

LEADER SAID TO BE LIVING IN BERLIN.

The "Lokalanzeiger" of Berlin states that a Russian named Jakovieff who, it says, was the leader of a small band of Letts that massacred the Russian Tsar and his family, has been living for the past six months in Berlin with the permission of the German authorities. The "Lokalanzeiger" adds that Jakovleff is being treated in clinic in hopes that means may be found to remove from his brain the recollection of the scenes of that terrible night of massacre, which continually torment him. The paper also states that the representative in Berlin of the Russian Government places plenty of money and an automobile at Jakovleff's disposal.

"EFFECTIVE SUPPORT" FOR DR. SAPRU.

LORD PEEL'S "CLOSE ASSOCIATION"

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Reuter understands that Indian members of the Imperial Conference are closely collaborating in effective support to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's proposals in connection with the status of Indians overseas. Lord Peel is closely associating himself with them and rendering notable support in facilitating a very free debate on the proposals at the Conference in order that Indian opinion may be placed fully and frankly before the British and Dominion Premiers.

Dr. Sapru is very busy preparing the ground and has interviewed privately most of the members of the Conference. He has arranged to submit his views to Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Bruce to-morrow. He recently dined with the Archbishop of Canterbury who is believed to have viewed very sympathetically the position of Indians overseas. The Conference debate comes on in next week. The day has not been fixed but it is thought that October 24th is probable.—Reuter.

DECCAN SABHA'S SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 19.

At its meeting held last evening with Mr. Kamat in the chair the Council of the Deccan Sabha passed the following resolution and arranged to cable it to the proper quarters:—

"The Council of the Deccan Sabha having complete confidence in Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru tenders him its unstinted support in his efforts to secure for the Indians equal status in the Dominions and the Crown Colonies and urges him to take such strongest possible action as the situation may demand compatible with the honour and dignity of India as a component part of the British Commonwealth."

FOREIGN COMPANIES IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT INCOME-TAX RULING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

At the High Court to-day a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Coutts Totter, Ramesam delivered judgment in an important question relating to the liability of foreign companies transacting business in Madras to the Companies tax. The Corporation of Madras had sued the Noble Explosives Company whose agents are Best and Co. The Company was assessed under section 110, rule seven, of the City Municipal Act for each half year on its paid up capital of two million and odd sterling. The Company objected to the levy of tax on the ground that their capital was not expressed in the Indian currency and that there was no provision in the City Municipal Act by which foreign currency could be converted into Indian currency for the purpose of assessment. The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court upheld this contention and the Corporation preferred an appeal against his decision.

Justice Spencer held that the companies whose paid up capital was expressed in the currency other than the British were not liable to pay any tax. Justice Devadoss dissented from this view with the result that the case was referred to the Full Bench.

Their Lordships of the Full Bench held it was clear under Section 110 of the Municipal Act that the intention of the legislature was to tax all companies wherever incorporated irrespective of the fact whether their capital was expressed in Indian or other currencies. The rule has provided a scale on which the tax is to be levied, the section being clear that effect should be given to it especially as there was no difficulty in converting any currency other than the Indian currency according to the prevailing rates of exchange.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT NELLORE.

MESSRS. PRAKASAM AND YAKUB HASAN'S PRESENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

The "Swarajya" says on receipt of an urgent message from the Secretary, Nellore District Congress Committee, that the Hindu-Moslem disputes of the locality were becoming serious and that the situation was fast becoming uncontrollable. Messrs. Prakasam and Yakub Hasan left Madras last night for Nellore.

COMMUNAL RIOT AT JHANSI.

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, Oct. 19.

There have been strained feelings between Hindus and Muslims since Agra and Saharanpur riots. Trouble was apprehended during doll processions in the city and Gariphatak, but it was averted owing to strong precautions by the authorities.

Gariphatak which is populated by the railway workshop employees, was constantly giving signs of some trouble. At last a riot took place, last evening, at 7-30 when a Ramlila procession was attacked by Muslims near the mosque. Five Hindus received injuries. The scuffle lasted for seven minutes. Thanks to the presence of Mr. Dhavley, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and a strong police force under Thakud Raghunandan Singh that a serious riot was averted, as Hindus had also prepared for an attack immediately after, but retired when asked by the authorities. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of police reached the spot at once. The place is being picketed by police.

Another trouble is apprehended this evening when a procession is to pass the mosque and on Saturday when the workshops open after Dasserah holiday's, but the authorities are on the alert.

ZANZIBAR INDIANS.

A NEW MENACE.

(Special to "The Chronicle".)

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 19.

A public meeting of the Indian community held here yesterday on the occasion of the nineteenth Gandhi Day passed a resolution regretting the publications regarding Mr. Andrews in the "Democrat" of Nairobi and extending sympathies for the consequent feelings created in the mind of Mr. Andrews and Indians in general and also assuring Mr. Andrews the same affectionate feelings as before of the Zanzibar Indian community.

The recent visit of the Governor of Kenya to Daressalaam has been considered by the "Daressalaam Times" as forecasting a contemplated Federation of all East African provinces including Zanzibar. This project is opposed especially by Zanzibar Indians long since for obvious reasons as such a "Union" would adversely affect their interests. The view generally held is one of regret that India amidst all clamour does not yet send more representatives to study the question on the spot. It is urged that the Government of India should appoint their agents in East Africa under the new Emigration Act as soon as possible in view of forthcoming amendments to immigration law.

BURMA M. L. C. IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED CHEATING A RAILWAY COY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 18.

The hearing began of the case in which Mr. A. V. Joseph, a member of the Burma Legislative Council, is charged with cheating the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with respect to supply of sleepers. The prosecution stated that the accused contracted to supply 1,175,000 sleepers in 1921. After the contract has been entered into a certain number was delivered by Mr. Joseph. To pass these sleepers Mr. Lammond was specially appointed and his method of passing them was to examine each and stamp letters C.B.R. (Conference Burma Railways) on each sleeper. Many complaints have been received as to the quality of sleepers and Mr. Lammond had to reject a considerable number of sleepers. Complaints were even received about bad quality of sleepers that he had himself passed, which caused surprise and doubt in his mind, as he had taken great pains with each sleeper. Information reached him that the accused had devised a system of brand by the use of a false hammer by which shipment was made possible of a number of inferior sleepers on which false hammer-mark has been affixed. The prosecution was instituted by the order of the Railway Board. The case is proceeding.

MR. KING AT A CANADIAN DINNER.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Speaking at a dinner at the Canada Club to the Canadian members of the conference presided over by the Right Hon. Mr. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner at which Mr. Massey, the Duke of Connaught, Duk of Devonshire and other members of the Cabinet and Lord Milner were present, Mr Mackenzie King contended British prestige had in no way been diminished by Canada having powers to sign a treaty relating so exclusively to Canadian affairs as the recent Halibut Treaty. He would be the first to say no step should be taken by any Government of any part of the Empire affecting the rest of the Empire without the latter's full knowledge and consent. He considered it would add distinction and prestige to the Dominions and the Empire if one person authorised to represent the Empire as a whole signed such engagements (cheers).—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

Monsoon continues active in South-east Madras. Rainfall has been local in Malabar and South-east Madras while a few falls occurred in Mysore and north Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are Cuddalore two inches, Madras three-quarters and Nellore one.

Forecast:—No large change.

DARING JEWEL THIEVES.

Shadowed for months by expert jewel thieves, Mrs. May Fielding, a wealthy Englishwoman, whose £10,000 necklace, stolen some months ago, was found buried under a tree in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, has finally fallen a victim to a clever plot—and the necklace is once more missing, writes a home paper.

Over £17,500 worth of diamonds and sapphires and pearls have been stolen from her on the Marseilles-Paris express while she was at dinner.

Now Mrs. Fielding, intends to sell the whole of her remaining jewellery. "As long as I keep it," she told a press representative, "I am in fear of my life. At any moment I may be attacked."

This robbery, in the investigation of which Scotland Yard and the French police are co-operating, is one of the most brilliant coups that have been brought off by international jewel thieves for many years.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

MEMBERS LEAVE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Viscount Lee and other members and Secretaries of the Civil Services Commission are leaving to-day to join the Kaiser-i-Hind at Marseilles. A *communique* says it is hoped their enquiries in India will be concluded in time and they will return about the middle of April.

The Times in an editorial comment in the matter emphasises the need of speed and hopes the Home and the Indian authorities will realise that the services have already had their fill of heart sickness and hope deferred. The paper, referring to the grievances of the services, remarks it is not an edifying spectacle when the Indian politicians can publicly gloat over the difficulties and humiliations of our countrymen, and express the pious hope that there will be more to come.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Numerous friends saw off Lord Lee who is accompanied by her Ladyship. Lord Lee interviewed said he was unable to outline a particular policy but the commission were determined to spare neither themselves nor anybody else in order to obtain first hand reliable information.—Reuter.

CORPORATION AND ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly publish the following in your to-morrow's issue and oblige.

By my letter dated the 11th October, 1923, addressed to the Municipal Secretary I sent the following two notices of motions—which have appeared in the Extra October Agenda.

(111) "That in view of the reactionary Policy of the present Governor and in view of the inequitable and unjust decision of the British Cabinet re Kenya, this Corporation is of opinion that no address be given to the out-going Governor."

(112). "That this Corporation is of opinion that in future no addresses be voted to in-coming Governors or Viceroys and that addresses be only given to such out-going Governors or Viceroys as have striven and done something substantial towards giving Home Rule to India."

Your readers are aware that Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar had sent for the September Agenda—a notice of motion to the effect that an address be voted to H. E. the out-going Governor. Your readers also know that for some time—the Municipal President Mr. H. P. Mody has not been placing the September Agenda before the Corporation.

The following facts might help your readers to understand what tactics are being resorted to. On the 15th June 1905 the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the then President of the Corporation, gave the following ruling with reference to a request of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia's asking for priority for item No. 77 on the Agenda (which was a notice of motion from him for voting an address of welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their arrival in Bombay.).

The President (Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that similar notices of motions from other Councillors stood *above* item No. 77 and that he, therefore, did not feel himself justified in placing before the Corporation Dr. Sukhia's application for priority—"

I am now surprized to find that Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar has thought it necessary to *repeat* his notice of motion of address on the Extra October Agenda. Of course, there is a slight alteration in the wordings and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has now seconded it. But what amuses me most is that this repetition of the same motion should stand as item No. 110—i.e. just above my item's Nos. 111 and 112 on the same Agenda. I do hope that your readers will now compliment those who are responsible for this. This debarred me from asking for priority to my notices of motions yesterday—and the address question cannot now come before the Corporation till after the Council Elections—since our President has now adjourned the Corporation for a fortnight at the request of some members.—Yours, etc

V. A. DESAI.

October 19.

CORPORATION AND BOYCOTT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our Corporation is to be congratulated on bringing the boycott resolution to a successful issue and setting an example to other Municipalities throughout India.

But now it is the duty of the Nationalist Party to see that the resolution is carried out fully and it does not stand only on paper.

Unfortunately for India the Commissioner has not yet understood the Indian sentiment on Kenya question and it is not possible for him to give the resolution a practical and substantial support.

It is therefore I submit that the Corporation should appoint a Committee to "help" the Commissioner in this matter. That the Committee be constituted of leading merchants of our Corporation and they should be authorized to co-opt even members from outside. Businessmen, commercial and financial experts like Hon. Mr. Lalubhai, Sir Fazalbhai, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Messrs. Jaysukhlal Mehta, Bejonji Madon, Narotam Morarji, Dadiba Dalal, Mathuradas Gokaldas, Walchand Hirachand, S. N. Pochkhanawala, Prof. K. T. Shah and others will prove of immense use.

Such a Committee will be a "check" on our Commissioner. I hope the Corporation will translate the resolution *in practical form*.—Yours, etc.,

GOVINDJI VASANJI,

"Gandhi Day" October 18.
Cheera Bazaar, Bombay.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our Liberal friends have forgotten what Mr. Gokhale said about hand-weaving, as far back as in 1905, in his Congress Presidential Address. He said:—

"According to the Census of 1901, about a quarter of a crore of persons (are) engaged in hand-loom weaving in the country. . .

According to the figures then known, our mills produce 98 crore lbs. of yarn. Out of that, 23½ crore lbs were exported to China and other foreign countries, about 13½ crore lbs. are used by our weaving mills, and about 19 crore lbs is woven by hand-loom weavers."

The hand-loom weavers were able to use 50 per cent. more yarn, (at the time), than that used by the mills. They were not given that encouragement then, which Mahatma Gandhi's hand-spinning and hand-weaving movement has given them in our time. My village—Bhumli, (via Bhavnagar), Kathiawar—is able to supply hand-woven Khaddar, that is not porous, and would withstand any attack of rheumatism or cold. The texture is as good as that satin-gin. From inquiries made while I was there, I find that the weavers there get more work, than they can cope with—there is a regular competition among the Banias, to get from Dheds (an untouchable community hitherto), Khaddar of good quality, and at an early date. They (weavers) earn on an average at least Rs. 2 a day. While, formerly they hardly earned even 10 annas a day

When Khaddar is made from yarn, which is spun by amateur hands and is not sufficiently durable or is too thick, the cloth necessarily suffers in quality It is also the case, when weavers are not paid sufficiently good wages and weave a lower quality cloth, which is at times rather porous. In such cases, a person during rainy season might catch cold. Not so with Khaddar of good quality.

Mahatma Gandhi's Khaddar has elevated the lot of these untouchable weavers. It has given work and means of sustenance to millions of our fellow-brethren in India, and has saved Crores of Rupees of our poor country.

Had there been no Khaddar, Lancashire would not have been hit, as hard as she is hit for the last 2 or 3 years. In 1921 the imports of foreign cloth were worth Rs. 41 crores, and in 1922 about Rs. 48 crores.

What was the quantity? Looking to the difference in prices, between 1913 and 1921-1922, the imports of foreign cloth, chiefly from Lancashire, should have been—to say the least—less than one-third of the quantity imported in 1913. The figures—if wanted—would be readily supplied by Mr. J. K. Mehta. I ask our Moderates and our unashamed Co-operators, whether our mills—independent of Khaddar—would have produced this result?—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Welcoming Lord Reading's speech as better late than never the "Morning Post" hopes he now stands with his back to the wall and the last concession behind him. Referring to the Nabha affair the paper says it is notorious that Moscow has been spending money and energy on cooking this kettle of fish. A weak Viceroy's cajoleries and concessions are worse than useless. The only wise course is to set faces like flint against agitators and consolidate strength against the day of trial.—Reuter.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech at a dinner at the Chelmsford Club the "Pioneer" says, it may be hoped the warning given by Lord Reading in a frank and statesmanlike speech will have a sobering influence on Indian politics.

The "Leader" says if India has to wait till 1929, before a further step is taken, and, in the meantime, the present negative policy is to be continued, then it does not require much political foresight to prophesy by that time there would be much less cooperation between Government and people than now.

THE VICEROY'S LAHORE VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

Arrangements for the reception of the Viceroy in Lahore are rapidly progressing.

The new extensions to the High Court buildings which will be opened by His Excellency on the 23rd instant at 10 a.m. are nearing completion and finishing touches are being given by the masons who have been working day and night during the past fortnight. Streets through which the Viceregal procession will pass have worn a gala appearance and have been decorated with flags and festoons and arches. The railway station has been beautifully decorated with Union Jacks and evergreens and presents a magnificent appearance from a distance.

Arrangements for giving the Viceroy a rousing reception on his arrival here are being made by the Municipal Committee and other public bodies and attempts made by a certain section of the people to boycott the Viceroy's visit have proved an utter failure, there being no response from any sections of any community nor from the Congress and Khilafat Committees who are now-a-days powerless to organise any hartals.

Maulana Mohamed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew arrived here to-day from Amritsar and are holding important private conference with the members of the Punjab Congress and Khilafat Committees on the present political situation created by the recent arrests of the Akali and Sikh leaders. Maulana Mohamed Ali is leaving this evening for Jhansi, where he expects an address from the Municipal Committee.

The political atmosphere in Lahore is absolutely quiet and calm and there is every ground for hoping that the Viceregal visit here will pass off smoothly and quietly.

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.

STORY OF THE ORDEAL.

ENERGETIC RELIEF MEASURES.

THE IMPERIAL EDICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Sept. 14.

The whole structure of modern civilization in Japan, concentrated in the capital of the Empire, has been destroyed in the twinkling of an eye. Except a few of the upper parts of Tokyo, all that remains before us is a heap of ashes and mass of debris. Everything within a radius of 50 miles from Tokyo has more or less been destroyed. The prosperous port of Yokonama, one of the finest in the Far East, which had monopolised approximately the whole of the silk trade of the Island Empire, has been completely wiped by the Goddess of Fire. It is presumed that the number of dead and wounded throughout the country is in the neighbourhood of one million souls. The loss of property and goods alone, according to the latest estimates, is considered to be more than ten billion rupees. Some people are of the opinion that it is a very conservative estimate, and when the returns were available and a calculation made, the figures will rise much higher than this. In short, Japan has lost more in men and money within the course of two days than she did during the whole of the Russo-Japanese War.

No authentic view is yet obtainable about the cause of the disaster. All that is being said and written is based on mere conjectures. There is very little left of the Tokyo Imperial University, the seismographs and all other instruments, the finest in the world, that would have helped the scientists to go to the bottom of the catastrophe have all been broken to pieces. The first shock was felt on the 1st at about 12 a.m., and there were something like 600 of them during the first twenty-four hours. On the second of September, there were a little more than 350 and have since then daily decreased by degrees, so that we had only 20 of them yesterday. It were only the first few shocks that turned everything up and down, the electric wires setting fire to the houses and the gas leaking out of the pipes adding fuel to it. The breakage of the water system threw the entire machinery of the Government in a state of helplessness and everybody looked with folded hands while Tokyo and Yokohama burned. The loss of lives has been most appalling in Yokohama where every one seems to have been crushed under the weight of cheap and worn out structures. Those who could escape with their lives went running to the sea simply to be swallowed by the tidal waves said to be mountain high. Exactly the same thing occurred in those districts of Tokyo which are near the sea. The foreigners in Yokohama suffered most, the Chinese losing more than half of their numbers. The other communities too have been stricken very bitterly. One-third of the members of the Indian community in Yokohama are either dead or wounded. The British Consul, the American Consul and many of the other Consular officials have either been crushed or burned to death. In Tokyo, it is mostly the Japanese among whom the toll of life is the highest, although there have been quite a large number of casualties among the foreigners. Every one of the Indians in Tokyo is safe as far as the question of life is concerned.

No one can either weep or smile. There is hardly a family which is not mourning the loss of someone, while in thousands of cases there is none left to mourn the loss. The writer of these lines having escaped with his life, went down to Kobe to rush his telegraphic message to the "Chronicle" and was badly shocked to see the pitiable state of the refugees that were being brought by the ships from Yokohama. The tales narrated by them were simply heart-rending. It was an awful sight to see orphans without parents, wives without husbands and servants without masters. The drama of misery was found in a state of completion after once more returning back home. Although it is ten days since the disaster befell us, the streets, canals and debris of the collapsed buildings are still full of dead and half-burnt corpse. The authorities are straining every nerve to cremate or dispose them of, but their present resources are not equal to the magnitude of the task. Thirty-five thousand human souls—men, women and children were killed instantly when the Army Clothing Factory collapsed. Their bodies are being daily dug from the ruins and burned in piles, but the process still bids fair to continue for the next few days. Another dreadful tragedy of a similar nature occurred at the United Club in Yokohama where all except one were done to death. There are scores of instances where a few hundred people were sandwiched between the falling roofs and the approaching flames from the neighbouring houses. In many of the factories there is not a soul left to tell the tale of those who have perished. One Indian gentleman in Yokohama was swallowed by the earth which cracked and then closed. The newspapers are full of many such incidents, and it is impossible to describe them all within the space of a few columns.

NEW DANGERS.

The pretty little town of Atami, the Riviera of Japan, well-known throughout the world for its hot springs is no more. On the other hand, Yokohama, one of the biggest silk markets in the world, can have many hot springs if it chooses to do so, as boiling water is sprouting out of the cracks created by the earthquakes throughout the city. A number of ports have automatically become useless on account of the bottom of the sea rising above its former level. A number of sea faring craft have gone down to the bottom of the sea having struck with obstacles that have been newly created, and the whole area shall have to be surveyed once again before the safety of navigation in these water could be guaranteed. The loss of national treasures in the realm of art and literature is enormous as some of them were the only ones existing in the world. All efforts to save a statue of Confucius worth many million yen and said to be a unique piece of art, were fruitless. The wrath of nature has swept away everything that came in its way and one does not know what more is in store for us within the next few days as the earthquakes are still being felt every now and then. Every one is so superstitious that the predictions of the scientists that we shall have no more repetition of the former calamity, are not taken at their face value. Dr. Omori, one of the greatest authorities on earthquakes in the world, told us some time ago that Tokyo will never be subjected to a destructive earthquake for many many years, and it has all proved false. It is believed here that the earthquakes felt here on the first two days of September were strongest and wrought more havoc than any of the similar catastrophes within the recollection of man.

HEROIC EFFORTS.

The Metropolitan Police office was the first to burn and then followed the Imperial Theatre, and all other palatial buildings in the neighbourhood. It was the time when lunch was being prepared in every house and the burning fires in the kitchens set are to everything as the houses began to sway hither and thither, so that the flames of destruction began to rise from different quarters of the Metropolis, the pride of the Island Empire of Japan. According to the latest reports quite a large number of policemen and their officers have perished while serving their fellow citizens. Great tears welled up in my eyes when the self-sacrificing deeds of a police sergeant and his squad of men in one of the poorest quarters of Tokyo were related to us. They all worked to save the lives of the women and children under their jurisdiction while their own houses, wives and children were in extreme danger. The dearth of policemen and the destruction of more than half of the Ministeries of State made it imperative for the Government to proclaim martial law throughout the prefectures of Tokyo and Kanagawa, and it still continues to give us all the blessings of its prowess. The Martial Law regime which my people used to have in Panjab under the alien bayonets and the similar institution under the sons of the soil here are two different worlds, the former can very well be compared to hell and the latter to paradise.

RELIEF WORK.

The soldiers in the streets are the most courteous. They do everything in their power to lessen your troubles, lend you an the help in their power to get food and try to send you to a temporary lodging at the Government expense if you have not yet found shelter in a friend or a relative's house in that part of the city which is still intact. The Emperor and Empress have contributed one crore Yen and the Government 95 lakhs towards the relief fund, while very generous contributions are pouring in from all parts of the world. Every prefecture in the Empire has sent its own mission with car-loads of food, medical supplies, men and money. American destroyers were the first foreign ships to bring food and supplies and they are being distributed with a degree of generosity that has no parallel in the annals of Japan. It is reported that the American Government has permitted the United States Ambassador at Tokya to draw unlimited amounts of money on the Home Government. The Japanese newspapers, only two of them which did not fall into the clutches of fire, state that the Washington Government is prepared to spend 20 Crores of American Dollars for relief work in the stricken area if the exigencies of the situation require.

The Japanese authorities at present are on the horns of a dilemma, and extremely unable to form any plans for the future. All the banks in Yokohama and majority of them in Tokyo have been burned with all their cash, bank notes and account books, while on the other hand there are very few depositors who could run away with their Bank Accounts when everything was in a state of trembling. There are no records left of the civil and criminal cases pending in the Courts at Yokohama. The family registers of thousands of Yokohama citizens went up in smoke along with the burning of the palatial building which accommodated the City Office there. Rich and poor have all been reduced to the same level and every one is obliged to live either on charity or the bounty of his friends and relatives. The large-heartedness of the Japanese millionaires in contributing huge sums to the Relief Fund, and the messages of sympathy, supplies, as well as big amounts of gold arriving from all the nations of the world have deeply moved each and every citizen of the Empire. If one had doubts of the much-vaunted patriotism of the Japanese, he could find enormous proofs of it now. Even small children are vying with each other to do their bit for their suffering countrymen. While coming back from Kobe, I dropped in at a friend's house at Osaka. It was dinner time but what struck me with astonishment was that every member of the family was in the best of spirits. On enquiry, I was told that the youngest daughter of the family having heard from her teachers at school the pitiful tales of the refugees in Tokyo and Yokohama contributed the entire amount of her saving for the sake of those in distress. This sum of three thousand Yen (a little less than five thousand Rupees) was given by her quite voluntarily and without consulting her parents. Every member of her family was proud of her noble deed and the father promised to reimburse the whole amount to her as early as possible. The money being part of her dowry which she shall have to receive at the time of her marriage, the mother in a state of ecstasy told her that she too would economise out of her private expenses to add another three thousand to her noble-hearted daughter's dowry. I spent the night with them quite forgetful of my own sufferings and sharing their delights as well as delicacies prepared by the proud girl that night. One finds hundreds of such instances in the vernacular press, especially the country journals.

GOVERNMENT'S GENEROSITY.

The magnanimity of the Government is providing free passage by rail or steamer to every one who cares to go out of the devastated regions to any part of Japan, Korea, Formosa and China etc. All means of communications within the stricken areas are free. Postage stamps, postcards etc., are supplied by the Post Office authorities and telegrams to any part of the Japanese Empire are sent gratis if they contain news of how the sender or his family went through the ordeal. Wagon-loads of free clothing have been distributed among the refugees and barracks are being constructed in certain parts of Tokyo and elsewhere for those who are not sure of finding shelter outside of the districts where the arms of destruction have had full play. The authorities are firmly determined to leave no stone unturned to rehabilitate the capital and its environs as well as to bring everything to a state of normalcy. New Tokyo will be built on the most modern lines and the minutest details will be studied by experts before the foundations are laid after a few months when the present situation has been properly handled. All those rumours that emanated from some responsible quarters about the transfer of Capital to Kyoto have been refuted by the Government authorities, although it has been ascertained from very reliable sources that Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress as well as many other members of the Imperial Family will temporarily sojourn in Kyoto till all dangers of epidemic diseases now threatening us have been removed. The stench of burning corpse and others in a state of decomposition is hanging heavily on our heads and it would simply be a miracle if the contagion does not spread and we are saved the horrors of infectious diseases. Admirable efforts to cope with the situation are being made by the sanitary experts and everyone prays that they should be crowned with success.

A SAD CHAPTER.

One of the most admirable of all the ordinances issued by the Martial Law regime is the control of profiteering. Those who were cruel enough to take advantage of the sufferings of their fellow citizens have been very properly dealt with. One of the greatest blots that would remain on the fair name of the Japanese nation is that the people fell a prey to the machinations of a pack of fools and cruelly murdered hundreds of Koreans, Chinese and also Japanese who looked like Koreans. All this was done when the blood was boiling and rumours were afloat in the air that the Koreans were setting fire to the houses, poisoning wells, committing rape, arson and burglary, etc., etc. There were certain cases when a few of the Korean malcontents did some of these nefarious deeds but they were mostly the tools of Japanese scoundrels. Be it said to the credit of the Police and the Martial Law authorities that they have done everything to refute all such baseless or exaggerated rumours and also provided protection for thousands of Koreans and Chinese who could escape the wrath of the Japanese.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

The following is an authorised translation from the Japanese text of the Imperial Edict, issued on the evening of 12th, in view of the great tragedy that has fallen the Japanese people, including the Imperial Family which has lost many of its members.

Mindful of the great examples set by Our Imperial Ancestors and the glorious chronicles of Our National progress, We have sincerely hoped to prove a worthy successor in the great task of Restoration undertaken by Our August Father and have always exerted Our utmost efforts to conduct a successful administration. It is Our great fortune that, through the divine help of Our Forebears and the loyal co-operation of Our people, We have been able to maintain Our National repose and security despite the occurrence of the World War of unexampled dimensions.

Now without forewarning and suddenly there has occurred the terrible earthquake of September 1. So severe were the vibrations that numberless houses were ruined and tens of thousands of men and women perished. Fires broke out in all directions, the flames and smoke reached to the sky, and Tokyo, Yokohama, and other cities and towns were burned to the ground overnight. All means of communications were obstructed, and wanton rumours widely circulated. The public were alarmed and excited, adding more to a disaster already of appalling magnitude. It is imagined that the catastrophe was even more tragic and ghostly than the historic occurrence of the Ansei Era.

Whilst we deplore the happening of such calamity under Our own rule, it is beyond human will or effort to prevent the inexorable convulsions of Nature. We consider that the only course left Us now is to lose no moment in doing all that is within Our power and to set at rest the mind of the people. At an extraordinary moment an extraordinary decision is needed. If We cleave fast to the rules and regulations of ordinary times and do not rise to the situation; if We fail correctly to appreciate the relative urgency and importance of needed measures; and if, at all, in an attempt to guarantee the interests of individuals or groups, the security of the afflicted many is menaced,—then the sentiments of the people will be agitated to limitless degrees. We entertain deep concern in this regard and have commanded the Government officials to devise measures for quick relief, and, by providing for the urgent needs of the people, to bring Our sympathy and love towards them into immediate evidence.

The City of Tokyo, being the Capital of the Empire, has been looked upon by the people as the centre of political and economic activities and the fountainhead of the cultural advancement of the nation. With the unforeseen visit of the catastrophe, the City has entirely lost its former prosperous contours but retains, nevertheless, its position as the national Capital. The remedial work, therefore, ought not to consist merely in the reparation of the quandem metropolis, but, in ample provision for the future development of the City, completely to transform the avenues and streets. We confidently trust that Our loyal people, who always courageously proffer their services and make sacrifices for the public welfare, ardently desire, with Us, to enjoy the facilities and security obtainable. We have, therefore, commanded Our Prime Minister to establish at the earliest moment a special institution for the reconstruction of the Capital, and to discuss and study the great project, which, upon completion, will be submitted to the highest body of advisers and also to the houses of the law-givers, so that there shall be no miscalculation in the conception and execution.

The Government officials are charged, in application of Our sincere purpose, to engage in the prompt relief of the suffering people and in the strict suppression of wild rumours, so as to inspire security in the public mind. The general nation are ordered to assist in the realisation of the Government's undertakings and earnestly to fulfil their duty to the public, thereby strengthening the foundations of Our Empire.

At this moment of catastrophe unparalleled in history, our stricken heart goes out in abundant compassion to the people. Ye, Our subjects, are commanded to follow Our desire above set forth.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE OF HOPE.

Admiral Count Gombei Yamamoto, the new Prime Minister, whose Cabinet was inaugurated while everything was in a state of vibration and the Capital of the Empire being burnt to ashes, has issued a message of hope to the people. The following is an authorised translation of the same from the original Japanese text.

His most gracious and benevolent Majesty, the Emperor, being deeply concerned over the appalling devastation wrought by the recent catastrophe, has been generously pleased first to make a grant of Yen10,000,000 out of the Frivy Purse and then to issue an edict to indicate ways of sympathy and love toward the sufferers.

Having received this august message only a few days after taking the oath of office, I am filled with trepidation, but, mustering courage, I hope to be able to put the heart of my Sovereign at ease, to give security of life to the afflicted multitudes, and to devise plans for the reconstruction of the capital.

The earthquakes covered one fu and four kens (respectively urban and country prefectures.) The destruction was severest in Tokyo, Yokohama, Sagami, Awa and Shimosa.

Vast numbers of sufferers roam among ruins, some with singed hair and burned skins; some had their houses burned, some lost their parents and relatives, and all, in want of food and clothes, are suffering privations verging on death.

There were also a great number of sufferers amongst foreign residents, official and civil. This grieves my heart, too.

At this moment, the heads of foreign States and also the officials and people of foreign countries are expressing their sympathy in deeds as well as words. With my countrymen, I feel that we cannot adequately express our sense of gratituue.

I am glad that many sufferers, in risking dangers and withstanding hardships, retained their self-composure. It is to be regretted that there were some who more or less deviated from proper behaviour, but they were prompted by temporary misunderstanding, and such incidents have by this time entirely ceased.

As a matter of course the Government promptly took urgent measures to deal with the results of the catastrophe, declaring martial law, distributing foodstuffs, beginning the tial law, distributing foodstuffs, beginning the building of barracks, and suppressing to the best of their ability the circulation of wild rumours.

At the same time, the people, in co-operation with the Government, in great numbers volunteered, to perform works of relief and benevolence. The more urgent needs were thereby met, but temporary relief does not permanently assure the livelihood of the afflicted.

The Government, therefore, is making every effort to recover communications, by land and water, to affect the reorganizing of financial systems, in as far as the Government treasury permits, and to gather the necessities of life for distribution throughout the stricken regions.

In face of such circumstances, official and people are urged to hand to the exigencies, following the dictates of justice and humanity and assuming responsibility whenever necessary, without cleaving fast to the rules and regulations of ordinary times.

I am most anxious lest some individuals and companies shall, in trafficking in the necessaries of life, reap extravagant profits availing themselves of the opportunity of this unexampled disaster. This is a thing about which His Majjsty is deeply concerned, that ought to be discountenanced most emphatically.

It is necessary that everybody be prepared to share fears and hopes with his brothers and to perform his public duty in disregard of private interests.

The insurance companies, which by their nature aim to provide security for the public, should display careful consideration, and, in this extraordinary situation, evince a spirit of sacrifice, so as to requite the trust placed in them by tens of thousands of people, and thus best serve their own ultimate interests.

Again, business men engaged in lumber trade and shipping will aim at the simultaneous prosperity of our brethren and make utmost efforts to distribute materials, disassociating themselves from the object of profit.

The Government is to the best of its ability amassing supplies and is trying to distribute them impartially alike among urban and country districts.

The local officials in whose hands the distribution is entrusted will aim at wide and quick distribution of supplies, and the general officials are ordered to perform their duties as long as their bodies and minds permit, and, especially those whose duties are to maintain public peace and order, shall take good care of the people and suppress disorderly action.

With regard to Tokyo, the city was personally selected as the national capital by the late Emperor at the time of his accession to the throne. Fifty-six years have since elapsed, the equipment of the city has become established, and it is the political and economic centre and the source of education and enlightenment, being looked upon as such by foreigners and Japanese alike.

The nations of the world are watching our endeavours for reconstruction, and whether we succeed or fail will prove the test of our national power and ability.

The rebuilding of the capital is therefore, not merely the question of a city but it is an important national undertaking, essential in the promotion of the progress of our Empire.

It is accordingly necessary, in application of the Emperor's purpose, to devise a project not only for the recovery of former prosperity but in anticipation of future development.

For this purpose the Government will newly institute a "Council for the Reconstruction of the National Capital", where wisdom will be gathered from official and private experience, and the project discussed. Later, an appropriate organ will be established for the execution of the project thus devised, and its consummation will be undertaken accordingly to the relative urgency of the features which the plan contains. Thus a worthy national capital will be created.

In respectfully reading the Imperial Message, I am deeply moved and filled with gratitude at His Majesty's love and benevolent purpose.

It is a moment when officials and people alike should rouse themselves. On account of the long reign of peace and tranquillity, the public mind has gradully become loose and frivolous, and this untoward tendency, the result of years of deterioration, could not be turned in spite of the instructions and endeavours of a series of cabinets; and now, at this moment of unusual calamity, we are giving anguish to the Imperial Heart.

Multitudes of our brethren in the stricken regions are separated from their blood relations; they have lost habitations and are now exposed to the elements clad in ragged garments and have for their food only a handful of unhulled rice. Such is the situation to which they are reduced.

If you have sympathy, exercise frugality and live simply, warning one another to leave off luxurious living and cleave to reasonable life, and, with the power thus gained, respond to the call of the suffering, at the same time and with one mind, in cooperation, give assistance as best you can in the difficult undertaking of the reconstruction of the capital.

Thus to strengthen the foundations of the nation and to respond to the Imperial purpose, this is what I sincerely desire.

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AEROPLANES IN AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 15.

Aeroplanes have been seen flying over Darbar Sahib this morning. The other thing the aeroplanes have been doing, is throwing off bundles of literature in Gurmukhi and Urdu telling the Sikhs that the S.G.P.C. is leading them on a wrong path and that the bureaucracy is the true friend of the Sikhs. The following is the English translation of a Gurmukhi leaflet thrown broadcast in the streets of Amritsar:—

Khalsaji, To reform the Gurdwara the Sikh community founded S.G.P.C. This was originally a religious institution. But now it has directed its attention in other channels outside its scope and in the question of Maharaja Nabha's abdication it is clearly entering into political arena. The Government knows the Sikhs as a whole are loyal and so it advises them not to be led astray over the Nabha question. The Nabha affair cannot be a religious question for it violates no scruples of the Sikh religion and all the sensible men in the Sikh community know that the S.G.P.C. has taken this matter simply to harass the Government. The people who say that the Government wants to oust the Maharaja's family from the State and annex it to the British territory are lying. The Government has no such intention. Mischievous people are spreading such news simuly to strain the good relations existing between the Sikhs and the Government. The Government wants that the Tikka Sahib should have proper religious training and be brought up according to the best tradition of the Phulkian family. The management of the State will be handed over to him when he comes of age.—The Nation.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON EDUCATION

The liquor trade and their allies in public office in many countries have contended that the maintenance of Education is dependent upon the revenue of liquor licenses. This is being repeated throughout India at the present time. A few years ago it was one of the most effective points made by the liquor trade in their fight against Prohibition in America. It mattered not that Education always went forward more rapidly in the States that had "sacrificed" their liquor revenue, the claim was always made whenever the issue was being considered.

The following figures showing the amounts spent on Elementary and Secondary Schools in the U.S.A. by the State Governments before and after Prohibition, are illuminating:

Year	Condition	Expenditures.
1916	Wet	dol.640,717,053.
1918	Wet	dol.763,678,089.
1920	Dry	dol. 1,036,151,209.

How much the rising generation would have to be grateful for if Education all over the world were "ruined" in the same way!

That higher Education was not sacrificed to make the good showing indicated above and that the benevolent impulses of the well-to-do were not paralysed by the lack of the social cup are shown by the following figures:

Year	Condition	Receipts of Colleges and Universities for current expenditures	Receipts of Colleges and Universities for Endowment.
1916	Wet	dol.113,850,848	dol.19,776,363
1918	Wet	dol.137,055,415	dol.16,748,140
1920	Dry	dol. 189,235,242	dol.50,906,752

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE.

It is important to keep the outside of your body clean. It is even more important to keep your inside clean and in regular working order. If constipation troubles you, use Pinkettes. They are laxative perfection, keep the liver active, the skin clear and the breath sweet, prevent diarrhoea and dysentery. Chemists sell them, 1½ annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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M. MAHOMED ALI.

(Continued from Page 9.)

his part had vividly before his eyes the fact of their being in the prison of slavery and if the Mahatma came out of jail to find that they were still slaves he would say the same that the speaker said after his release viz., that he came out from smaller jail into a bigger jail. The incarceration of Mahatmaji was not in fact a test for the Mahatma but a test for his countrymen and he would surely be shocked to find that people for whom he suffered were still unworthy of the cause. The speaker was grieved to see the present situation of the country and he wished under the circumstances to voice with the Moderates and pray that Mahatmaji were incarcerated for much longer period than 6 years, as at this speed 6 years were quite insufficient for the country to prepare itself for the last struggle. It was a pity that while the world outside recognised the greatness of Mahatmaji his own countrymen were still hesitating to follow his lead with blind faith. The real *Sanghatan*, the speaker declared, was Mahatmaji himself who was an incarnation of all creeds and communities inhabiting India irrespectively of caste or religion.

"NOT A WISER BUT A SADDER MAN."

He was sorry to find that one of the journalists who formerly devoted columns after column in his praise was now accusing him that he was a wiser man after his jail experience. The speaker asked the audience pointedly if they found any change in him or that the change was in his countrymen. The speaker was out and out for complete independence but were they at this stage prepared for the struggle to attain it? When their unity and enthusiasm was at a higher level in October 1921 and they were found yet incapable of taking up the cry, how could they do it in October 1923 when everything was changed. The speaker was not a wiser man but a sadder man and the change came about not in jail but after he came out of it. The first requisite of the struggle of the kind was a united front and a determination to proceed regardless of obstacles, religiously believing that God was present everywhere or at least that he was watching them. Did they find themselves equal to the task under the circumstances?

WHERE THEY FAILED.

The speaker once asked Mahatmaji why mischief should not be returned by mischief and the reply which the Mahatmaji gave was characteristic of his higher spiritual level. Mahatmaji said that they could not defeat the devil in his own line. It was by godliness alone that they could defeat the devil. The speaker would not abuse Government, but felt that he should use all his energy to denounce those innumerable parties which had lately sprung up among the Congress workers.

It was humanly impossible for any one to convert a whole country into an abode of angels and the difference between the Mahatmaji and the speaker was that the former was more optimistic in the matter while the latter was satisfied with the minimum of efficiency. The speaker's complaint was not that they did not attain a certain limit of perfection but that they did not even work up the non-co-operation programme which was their very first step in preparation. How much spinning wheel, he asked them, did they use. It would have been a sight for Manchester to shudder if 38 crores of India were seen working on spinning wheels only to redeem their country. He assured them that the key to Yerowda jail lay in things like these and it was sad that they had done very little in this direction after Mahatmaji's incarceration.

READY TO DIE FOR THE CAUSE.

Referring to Kenya he said he was amused to read about the Kenya agitation and reminded them that the discovery was not at all new. But it was not by limited liability companies, passing indignant resolutions or boycotting the Empire exhibition or this or that petty thing that they could gain redress, which required their putting their all at stake. It was sad that the whole political atmosphere was putrified to-day and at the top of it the Congress workers were playing the childish game of dividing into centre, circumference, radius and so many other geometrical parties, which were too early at their present stage of politics. The only resolution that the Congress ought to have passed should have been to the effect that all the members of the working committee were ready to die for the cause. This could not be done owing to divisions which had to be compromised. The speaker wanted to impress upon them that these little boycotts would not help them much. If they wanted real redress even for Kenya they should boycott everything including their lives for the cause.

THE BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

Turning to the Bardoli programme again the speaker declared that so long as there was untouchability in India the nation could not stand with its head erect before any of her nation. The speed of the fleet was known by the slowest boat and the strength of the chain was measured by the weakest link. With the untouchables and depressed classes in their midst they could never attain the solidarity in their ranks which was the first essential for success.

KHILAFAT ORGANISATIONS.

Concluding the speaker put up a vigorous plea for organising and strengthening Khilafat Committees. While doubting the genuineness of allegations put forward against workers he asked them to entrust their destinies in their hands unless they could produce better workers to their satisfaction, far it was sheer cowardice to give up the work itself for the alleged defections of workers.

After the chairman's concluding speech, the meeting terminated late at night amidst great enthusiasm.

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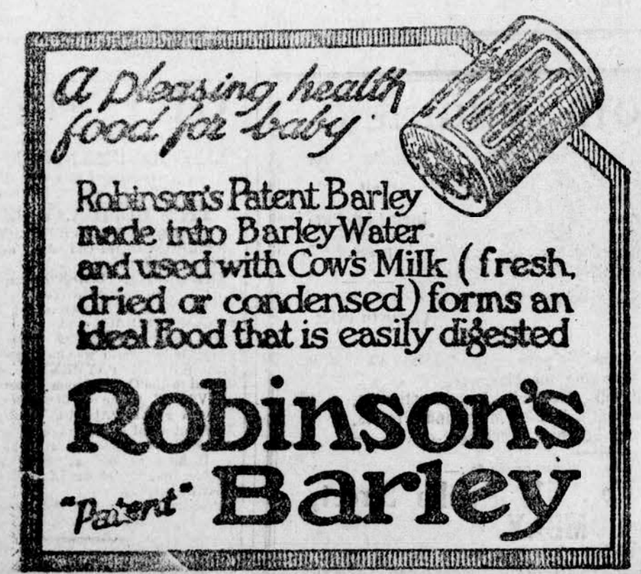
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IN THE COUNCILS.

SWARAJ PARTY'S AIMS.

RELATION TO CONGRESS.

The Swarajya Party has issued the following manifesto, from Allahabad dated October 14, over the signature of Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary:—

The principles and policy to be followed by the Swarajya Party on its entry into the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils have been sufficiently indicated in the programme of the Party published in February last. The relevant part of that programme is given below and it is only necessary to explain certain points and deal with certain aspects which the events of the last eight months have brought into prominence.

It will be convenient at the outset to make the position of the Swarajya Party in relation to the Indian National Congress perfectly clear. It was declared at the earliest possible opportunity that it was a party within the Congress and as such an integral part of the Congress. It is not and was never intended to be a rival organisation and its promoetrs have always kept in view the essential principles of Non-violent Non-co-operation as they understand them. This position has now been made clear by the resolution of the recent Special Session of the Congress which while affirming those essential principles affords full opportunity of service to Congressmen who believe in carrying the good fight into the enemy's camp by entering the Councils. It was our earnest desire to arrive at a settlement which would render it unnecessary to continue the separate organization of the Party by incorporating it into the Congress as one of its various departments and subjecting it to the control of the general Congress Executive. But this desire could not be fulfilled in view of the terms of the compromise finally agreed upon and confirmed by the Special Session. It is obviously impossible to carry out the object in view without an effective organization to control the proceedings of Congressmen who go into the Councils. The Swarajya Party must therefore continue to function as was clearly understood throughout the negotiations which ended so happily in the compromise adopted by the Congress. It need hardly be pointed out that the only right course open to Non-co-operators who have so far opposed Council entry and now desire to avail of the permission accorded by the Congress is to join the Swarajya Party and subject themselves to its discipline. Any other course would not only be inconsistent with the spirit of the compromise but would defeat the very object with which it was sanctioned by the Congress. It is the first and the foremost duty of the Swarajya Party to guard the honour and prestige of the Congress in and out of the Councils and it cannot approve the conduct of those non-co-operating Congressmen who did not favour Council entry before the resolution of the Delhi Special Congress and are now setting themselves up as independent candidates without agreeing to submit to any discipline Such conduct can only bring discredit on the Congress and the so-called independents cannot but be treated by the Party as outsiders. What they are doing is in effect counter propaganda against the Party which is the very thing the Congress resolution was intended to avoid. It is hoped that they will receive no countenance from the Working Committee of the Congress.

REAL NATURE OF REFORMS.

The Swarajya Party believes that the guiding motive of the British in governing India is to serve the selfish inteersts of their own country and that the so called Reforms are a mere blind to further the said interests under the pretence of granting responsible government to India, the real object being to continue the exploitation of the unlimited resources of the country by keeping Indians permanently in a subservient position to Britain and denying them at home and abroad the most elementary rights of citizenship. It is daily becoming abundantly clear that the British while professing equality of treatment are in practice subjecting the whole Indian Nation to humiliation and insult in all parts of the world where British influence is supreme. The Party notes with pride and satisfaction that the people of India are resolved to submit no longer to the national humiliation imposed upon them by the autocratic will of their British rulers and in full concurrence with the Congress expresses its emphatic opinion that Indians have no option but to continue to carry on a policy of progressive non-violent Non-co-operation with the present system of Government until it is radically changed in accordance with the will of the people expressed through their chosen representatives.

Whilst the Swarajya Party is convinced that it is absolutely necessary to keep in view the various stages of non-co-operation and believes that by entering into the Legislative bodies it will materially help the general campaign of non-co-operation, it realises at the same time that there are true nationalists in the country who without agreeing with the principles of non-co-operation are in sympathy with the Party programme so far as it relates to Councils. With such nationalists the Party has no quarrel. It is open to them if they sign the Congress creed to join the Council Section of the Party without identifying themselves with the activities of non-co-operators outside the Councils by giving the requisite undertaking required by the Party from all its members who stand for election. A country engaged in freedom's battle must mobilize all available forces and a national soldier fit to serve in the National army need not be discarded simply because he is unfit or unwilling to serve in the National Navy and Air Force as well. He must, however, submit himself to the discipline of the particular department of the national organization which he elects to enter. It will be observed that the words used in Art V of the Programme of the Party copied below are "Nationalist candidates" and not "Party members as candidates." Any nationalist who subscribes to the creed of the Congress and to the Council policy of the Party can therefore be set up by the Party as its candidate and will not thereby become a member of the Party for any other purpose. He will however be bound by all the rules which may be framed by the Party to regulate the conduct of Party members of the Councils. Some misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the exate nature of the Congress creed which an intending candidate who is not already a member of the Congress is expected to sign. It is nothing more than "the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means" and has no reference whatever to non-co-operation which the Congress has adopted by resolutions passed at its periodical and special sessions, such resolutions being no part of the Creed. The form of the undertaking required is given below.

ISSUE BEFORE THE ELECTORATES.

In the published programme the immediate objective of the Party is stated to be "the speedy attainment of full dominion status" which is explained to mean "the right to frame a constitution adopting such machinery and system as are most suited to the conditions of the country and the genius of the people." It is essential for the self realization of a people to be free to exercise their natural and inherent right to determine and adopt a system of Government most suited to their civilization and their cherished traditions. When such a system has been fully evolved it cannot be very different from the Swarajya which is the ultimate goal of nationalist India. The immediate objective of the party must necessarily be some thing falling short of complete Swarajya and it is therefore referred to in the programme as the securing of the "right to frame a constitution" as distinguished from the "fully evolved constitution" itself. The words "dominion status" are used in their well understood technical sense to convey a definite idea of the nature of the constitution to the minds of English statesmen and jurists and are not intended to mean any special form of Government established in any particular dominion. It is evident that before the old order of things can give place to the new the authors of the new order must have an effective control of the old. In others words, as a necessary preliminary to the right to frame their own constitution of Swarajya the people of India must obtain an effective control of the existing machinery and system of Government. To remove all doubt and speculation in the matter the Swarajya Party therefore declares that it will contest the forthcoming elections on the broad basis of the incontestable right of the people to secure such effective control. It will not concern itself with trivial reforms in the various departments of the administration to be obtained by the grace of the Government but will insist on a transference of the power to effect the necessary reforms from the bureaucracy to the people themselves. Long lists of grievances have been set forth in the election manifestoe of certain parties and individuals but the means suggested for their redress have no fascination either for the Swarajya Party or, as it firmly believes, for the people of India. The Swarajya Party will not lay itself out to secure famine rations for the politically famished people of India but will devote all its energy to provide them with a feast of substantial rights of citizenship which is their due. On questions like the salt tax certification and the Kenya betrayal the Party has no faith in halting measures of the nature suggested in certain quarters but believes in the complete eradication of a system which makes such atrocities possible as the only remedy. Under existing conditions the Party considers it an abuse of the suffrage of an Indian electorate on the part of its representatives to engage in such questions as the readjustment of the powers and duties of the Secretary of State the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, and various other officials. The Swarajya Party maintains that the powers those functionaries exercise vast in the people by right and can only be properly exercised by their representatives.

The demand to be made by the members of the Party on entering the Leigslative Assembly will therefore in effect be that the right of the people of India to control the existing machinery and system of Government shall forthwith be conceded and given effect to by the British Government and the British Parliament. It is no answer to this demand to say that the Government of India has no power under the Act to entertain it. We know it has not and we do not ask it to find some power within the four corners of the Act to deal with it. It has indeed nothing whatever to do with the forms prescribed for resolutions, or other motions or with the Act itself. We take the position of the Government of India to be precisely what the late Lord Morley said: it was 'viz' that of an agent of the British Cabinet. The demand will be addressed to the principal through the accredited agent as soon as practicable after the results of the elections are declared and before the Legislative session begins, in such manner and form as the elected members of the Party may determine. It will in its nature be an offer of certain terms which it will be for the agent to accept or refuse on behalf of the principal or take such other action thereon as he may be advised.

The attitude of the elected members of the Party in the Assembly and the Councils will depend on the action taken by the Government on the demand formulated by them on the lines indicated above. If the right itself is conceded it will be a matter for negotiation between the Government and the Nationalist members in the Assembly as to the manner in which the right is to be given effect to. But in the event of the Government refusing to entertain the said demand or after agreeding to do so offering terms which are not acceptable it shall be the duty of members of the Party elected to the Assembly and the Provincial Councils, if they constitute a majority, to resort, in the words of the Party Programme, to a policy of "uniform continuous and consistent obstruction with a view to make Government through the Assembly and the Councils impossible." The objection that the Government will not have sufficient time between the date on which the demand is made and the opening Session of the legislature to consider it is met by the publication of this manifesto which indicates clearly the essential features of the demand and copies of which are being forwarded to the India Office and the Government of India. There is ample time between now and January 1924 for the Government to be prepared to make up its mind at least as to whether it will dismiss the demand summarily or try to arrive at a settlement. In the former case the course to be adopted by the Party members of the Assembly and the Councils has been clearly indicated above. In the latter it will be easy to arrange the terms and conditions on which the negotiations are to proceed.

RELATION TO OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Swarajya Party desires to make it quite clear to the other political parties in the country and the people at large that it is pledged to obstruction against the Government and not against any other party in the Legislature. It will not be inconsistent with its principles to support a non-official measure introduced by any other party or group of members if such measure is opposed by the Government. It shall also be always open to members of the Party to accept on such terms and conditions as are likely to promote the general policy of the Party, a 'bonafide' invitation from any other party or group of members of the Legislature to join the latter for the purpose of defeating the Government on any non-official measure opposed by the Government, or on an official measure opposed by the inviting party or group of members. In the event of the members of the Swarajya Party being in a minority they will accept such invitation only when they form a majority of the Legislature concerned along with the inviting party or group of members. The Swarajya Party expects all other parties and elected Indian members in the Assembly or the Councils to support it wholeheartedly in the initial demand set out above and to that end invites their assistance and co-operation in formulating and presenting it. It is impossible to conceive that there can be any serious differences between true nationalists to whichever party they may belong as to the general attitude they ought to take in the Assembly and the Councils towards a system of Government which stands wholly discreted in the eyes of all classes of Indians.

The agriculturist of India needs no assurance of the unswerving loyalty of the Swarajya Party to his cause. He is the back-bone of the country and the mainstay of the whole Congress movement. It has now been fully demonstrated that he believes in the Congress and the Congress believes in him. The Swarajya Party would miserably fail in its primary duty if it did not make the betterment of his deplorable condition its first and foremost concern. It is a happy sign of the times that he is fully convinced that his salvation does not lie in the temporary benefits which a "benign" Government is likely to confer or well meaning friends are expected to gain. He believes in Swarajya as the only remedy for his many ills and knows that his party is the party which strives for nothing short of Swarajya. The case with the landowning classes is however different and it has to be noted with regret that the tongue of slander has of late been more than usually busy to estrange them from the Swarajya Party. All sorts of fanciful stories are being circulated to the prejudice of the Party. The Swarajya which the Party aims at is represented as something which has no place whatever for this ancient order the members of which have in the past furnished many a brilliant chapter to the history of the country and even in these degenerate days have a number of ardent nationalists among them. The Party can only appeal to these latter to set at rest the doubts and misgivings of their less enlightened brethren by explaining to them the obvious fact that those who desire to help in the building up of Swarajya cannot possibly dream of such madness as to undermine the very foundations of society as it has existed for hundreds of years in India by trying to eliminate an important and influential class

(Continued on next page).

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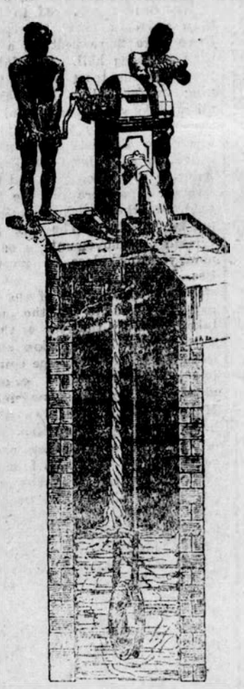

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Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

THE VICEROY'S PHILIPPIC.

THREATS TO SWARJISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, Oct. 17.

A fortnight ago, Lord Reading completed his first half of Viceroyalty and His Excellency is now on the threshold of the second half. His administration during the last two years and a half has been one of unrelieved repression and unexampled autocracy. This is the verdict of the nation at large on the Government of Lord Reading who came to shape the destinies of the people of "this most interesting country" with equality and justice as his watchwords. Hundreds of politicians have been arrested including the "greatest man of the world" and the tragedy of the reforms was enacted in his regime by a series of certifications and restorations of grants. Lord Reading himself performed the obsequies of the first period of the Reforms era by his "funeral oration" at the last prorogation ceremony. He then enjoined upon the outgoing legislators to educate the electorates on the side of reforms as aganist the forces of Non-cooperation. But things took a different turn and the delegates assembled at Special Congress in Delhi, the capital of India, reiterated their faith in non-violent Non-co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi and in order to make the movement more complete removed the ban on Council entry. Mr. C. R. Das the leader of the Council entry section, declared that his partymen would enter Councils to "wreck the monster of reforms which was drinking the life blood of the nation and make Government by Councils impossible." The British Government's decision on Kenya was replied to by the Congress in a resolution favouring boycott of British goods and suggestions were made to boycott the British Empire Exhibition. Following the Delhi Congress a fillip was given to the Akali agitation by a farcical trial of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and others at Nabha and since then there have been numerous arrests of prominent leaders of the Sikh community at Amritsar and other places. At the same time the country is on the throes of a general election with the prospect of a few Swarajists entering the Assembly and the Legislative Councils. The position of Government was becoming rather unenviable and there was some speculation as to the views of Lord Reading on the present situation. Moreover, His Excellency is shortly to make a tour of several provinces beginning with the Punjab before returning to Delhi in order actively to enter on the second half of his viceroyalty. This is, therefore, the proper time for him to explain the position of himself and his Government, but he did not know how to clear his throat.

The Chemsford Club, of which he is a patron, came to his rescue and a dinner was arranged in his honour to-night at the Hotel Cecil where more than 70 guests were present.

SIR M. SHAFI'S PERFORMANCE.

The dinner appeared to be more political than social in that the speeches delivered there were more befitting a council chamber than a dining hall. Sir Mahomed Shafi in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening vociferated in his characteristic vein all in eulogy of Lord Reading. He attached the greatest importance to the Lausanne Treaty on the Turkish question in solution of which, he said, Lord Reading's Government contributed a good deal and through which he foresaw a new era for the Near and Middle East. But their wicked non-co-operators could not be forgotten. The Law Member characterised the movement a sa spent up force now yielding place to constitutional activities. Perhaps he found an excuse for this statement in the fact of the Swarajists entering the Councils. At the same time he was taken back by the fear of the threat of their wrecking the Constitution and so he advised them not to carry on the spirit of iconoclasm, but adopt responsive co-operation which alone would prove beneficial to India. Sir Mahomed Shafi and his friends in council have all along been adopting this principle of responsive co-operation and what is their reward? The answer is found in Lord Reading's certification and the imposition of the salt tax in the face of two adverse votes of the Assembly. Sir Mahomed Shafi did not forget this fact either but he practically approved Lord Reading's action on the salt tax, because he said at the dinner to-night that the beneficial results of the Salt Tax had already been achieved. He invited the new legislatures to this form of responsive co-operation and constructive work and thereby help Lord Reading who having studied Indian condition during this first half of the viceroyalty was now determined to carry out the plans he had matured regarding the reforms. Sir Mahomed Shafi is after all a Punjabi. He referred to the Sikh agitation regarding the Maharaja of Nabha's abdication, but he found consolation in a prophecy. He, therefore, wound up his speech with reminding himself of what Lord Northcliffe had told him during his last visit to India. Lord Northcliffe had said "In Lord Reading England has given her best brain and if anyone can solve the Indians' problem satisfactorily it is he.

How does Lord Reading propose to solve the problems? The answer is found in his reply to the toast. First of all, speaking about the reforms he emphasised that they depended upon the impressions which India would produce upon the British Parliament when the reforms would again come up for consideration. This means that unless the new members in the Councils behaved like good boys there would be no reform, but there has of late been some proposals made by Moderate legislators like Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri and others for boycott of the British Empire Exmihition which created a bad impression. Moreover, the Swarajists who would enter the Councils had declared that they would wreck the constitution. Lord Reading affected not to believe in the efficacy of these declarations, but at the same time he warned them that if ever they should succeed there would be a paralysis of the Reformed Constitution. And there would be a severe blow to Reforms. Of course, Government were resourceful and they would meet the situation—the administration would be in abeyance. This means that Government would revert to the pre-Reform era, and the blessings of the Montford Scheme would be withdrawn, and His Excellency added, as if by way of reply to Mr. Sastri and his friends, that the cause of Indians overseas would not gain in strength by the boycott of the Empire Exhibition. I know my countrymen, and have no hesitation in asserting that the boycott proposal will completely fail. The better course for Indians is to believe in the sense of fairplay and justice which is so strongly a marked characteristic of the British people." The country will, of course, make an additional note of the sense of fairplay and justice of Britishers before proceeding with its agitation for Swaraj. Perhaps the most important feature of Lord Reading's oration was his reference to Nabha affairs. He refrained from divulging the nature of grave charges against the Maharaja of Nabha, but pointed out the incidents that had occurred between Nabha and Patiala, which threatened peace and might develop into an armed conflict. Many prisoners were languishing in jail in the State and in order to save them Lord Reading had to arrive at a quick decision. Hence his acceptance of the Maharaja's offer of abdication. But there is the Sikh agitation, with a view to restore the Maharaja to the *gadi*. As a reply to that agitation His Excellency said "It is well that there should be no illusion. His Highness has ceased for all time to rule in Nabha. In due course, his son will come to the *gadi*. Till then affairs of the State will be restored to order, and justice will prevail". But how justice prevails under the British rule is seen in Pandit Jawahar Lal's recent statement.

IN THE COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page)

from it. True it is that the Party stands for justice to the tenant but poor indeed will be the quality of that justice if it involves any injustice to the landlord. The Party believes that it is only by serving the true interests of both that it can find a solid basis for Swarajya and is pledged to stand by the one as firmly as by the other in its hour of need. It welcomes nationalist Zemindars who intend contesting the elections as comrades in arms if they will only agree to avail of the many opportunities for co-operation with the Party which they are bound to have within the limitations of their well-known disabilities. As has already been stated the Swarajya Section of the Party is open to all who will satisfy the very simple conditions to which no true nationalist can have any possible objection. For reactionaries whether they are Zemindars or others the Party has no sympathy whatever.

There are certain other points which have formed the subject of enquiry but it is obviously impossible to go into further details in this manifesto. Much will depend upon the circumstances which will arise after the elections are over. It will then be for the elected members to decide what course to adopt keeping in view the principles of non-violent non-co-operation. The Party hopes and trusts that its Members will be resourceful enough to meet all eventualities.

HOSTILE INFLUENCES.

These are the broad lines of work which the Party has laid out for itself. How far it will meet with success depends on the support it receives from the public in general and the electorates in particular. As is well-known it starts on the campaign with a heavy handicap. Many of its best men have been disqualified by the Government from voting or standing for election for no other crime than the love of their country. Crippled as it has thus become it has only had a free hand in the matter of the forthcoming elections, since the last Special Session of the Congress. Many other influences have been at work against it which it is needless to enter into as the Party knows no going back when it has once entered the field and will fight to the last man if the country will accept its services. It does not admit that any of its members has really lost the privilege of seeking suffrage of his countrymen and will set up some of them as its candidates in spite of the disqualification unjustly imposed upon them. By doing so the Party offers the Government an opportunity to remove those disqualifications and make the elections a fair test of the real feeling in the country. But if the Government which boasts of having conceded a substantial measure of responsible Government to the people of India cannot have the courage to admit men of tried merit and undoubted patriotism into the Legislatures of the country it stands self condemned. The Party fully trusts that the people will stand by it in electing its candidates and thereby helping to expose the fraud practised during the last three years in their names. Detailed instructions in this behalf will follow.

ANNEXURE A.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROGRAMME OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY.

I.—The goal of the Party is the attainment of Swarajya.

.....

III.—The immediate objective of the Party is the speedy attainment of full Dominion status, that is, the securing of the right to frame a Constitution adopting such machinery and system as are most suited to the conditions of the country and to the genius of the people.

IV.—The Party will formulate a definite programme of organising and instructing the electors of the Legislatures in the country.

V.—The Party will set up Nationalists candidates throughout the country to contest and secure the seats in the Legislative Councils and Assembly at the forthcoming general elections on the following basis:—

(a) They will, when they are elected, present on behalf of the country, its legitimate demands as formulated by the Party, as soon as the elections are over and ask for their acceptance and fulfilment, within a reasonable time by the Government.

(b) If the demands are not granted to the satisfaction of the party, occasion will then arise for the elected members belonging to the Party to adopt a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction within the Councils with a view to make Government through the Councils impossible but before adopting such a policy the representatives of the Party in the Councils will, if necessary, strengthen themselves by obtaining an express mandate of the electorates in this behalf.

(c) Detailed instructions in this behalf will be given by the Party after the elections are over.

(d) In no case will any member of the Party accept office.

ANNEXURE B.

FORM OF UNDERTAKING.

I, ... of ..... being a member of the Swarajya Party of the Indian National Congress do hereby offer myself as a candidate on behalf of the said party for election to the Legislative Assembly (Council) from the Constituency of ..... and declare that if my candidature is approved by the General Council (Provincial) Committee I shall faithfully follow the principles and policy of the Party as laid down in its Programme passed at Allahabad on the 22nd February, 1923, and shall strictly conform to all rules and directions which may have been or may hereafter be issued by the General or Provincial Council of the Party or a Sub-Committee appointed by either of the said Councils regulating the conduct of elections by members of the Party. I further agree that in case I am duly elected I shall faithfully observe all rules and carry out all instructions which may from time to time be issued by the General Council for the guidance of the elected members of the Legislative Assembly/Provincial Legislative Council and if at any time I feel unable to carry out such instructions I shall forthwith resign my seat and seek re-election if so advised.

Signature .....

Supplementary Records for October

12-INCH DARK BLUE LABEL RECORD, Rs. 10-0.

Caro mio ben	*Giordani*	Dame Clara Butt	2-053210

10-INCH RED LABEL RECORDS, Rs. 4-8.

Chanson Hindoue—"Sadko"	*Rimsky-Korsakov*	Galli-Curci	7-33059
A e, o cara, amor talora—"I Puritani"	*Bellini*	Michele Fleta	7-52236
Serenade, Op. 4	*d'Ambrosio*	Heifetz	5-7957

12-INCH BLACK LABEL RECORDS, Rs. 6-0.

Ma mere l'oie (Mother Goose) Parts 1 & 2	*Maurice*	Symphony Orchestra	D 708
Ma mere l'oie (Mother Goose) Parts 3 & 4	*Ravel* (conducted by Albert Coates)		D 709

10-INCH BLACK LABEL RECORD, Rs. 4-8.

The Song of the Clock	*Rex Borchell*	Harry Dearth	E 288
Tom o' Malmesbury	*Douglas Grant*	(Bass)	

12-INCH PLUM LABEL RECORDS, Rs. 4-12.

The Night Watch	*C. Pinsuti*	Peter Dawson	C 1103
I am Fate	*B. Hamblen*	(Bass)	
Brighter London, Part 1	*Arr. Herman Finck*	Mayfair Orchestra	C 1104
Brighter London, Part 2	*Arr. Herman Finck*	Mayfair Orchestra	

10-INCH PLUM LABEL RECORDS, Rs. 3-8.

The Mad Major March	*K. J. Alford*	H. M. Coldstream	B 1645
Sylvia—March	*J. Virch*	Guards Band	
(a) A little Waltz, No. 1 (b) Water Wagtail	*Cyril Scott*	Una Bourne	B 1647
Impromptu (A Mountain Brook)	*Cyril Scott*	(Piano)	
Desir—Valse Tzigane	*Dick Stone*	De Groot and the	B 1656
Fascination—Valse	*F. D. Marchetti*	Piccadilly Orchestra	

DANCE RECORDS.

Chansonette Fox Trot	*Rudolf Friml*	Paul Whiteman and his	B 1658
Tell me with a Melody—Fox Trot	*Irving Berlin*	Orchestra	
Sweet One Fox Trot	*Al. Jolson and Louis Silvers*	Paul Whiteman	B 1659
By the Shalimar—Fox Trot	*Magine, Debridge and Koehler*	and his Orchestra	
Oriental—Fox Trot	*Arr. P. Whiteman and Grofe*	Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra	B 1660
Liza—Fox Trot	*Macio Pinkard*	Zez Confrey and his Orchestra	
Down among the sleepy hills of Ten-Tea-Tennessee—Fox Trot	*G. W. Meyer*	The Great White Way	B 1661
Lady Butterfly—Medley Fox Trot	*Werner Janssen*	Orchestra	
Loose Feet—Fox Trot	*S. Williams*	Benson Orchestra of Chicago	B 1662
When all your castles come tumbling down—Fox Trot	*Milton E. Schwarzwald*	Zez Confrey and his Orchestra	

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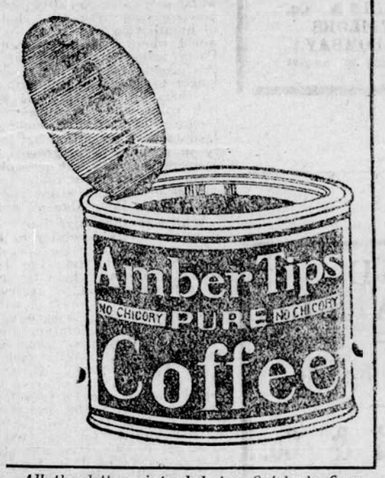

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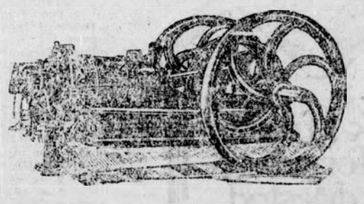

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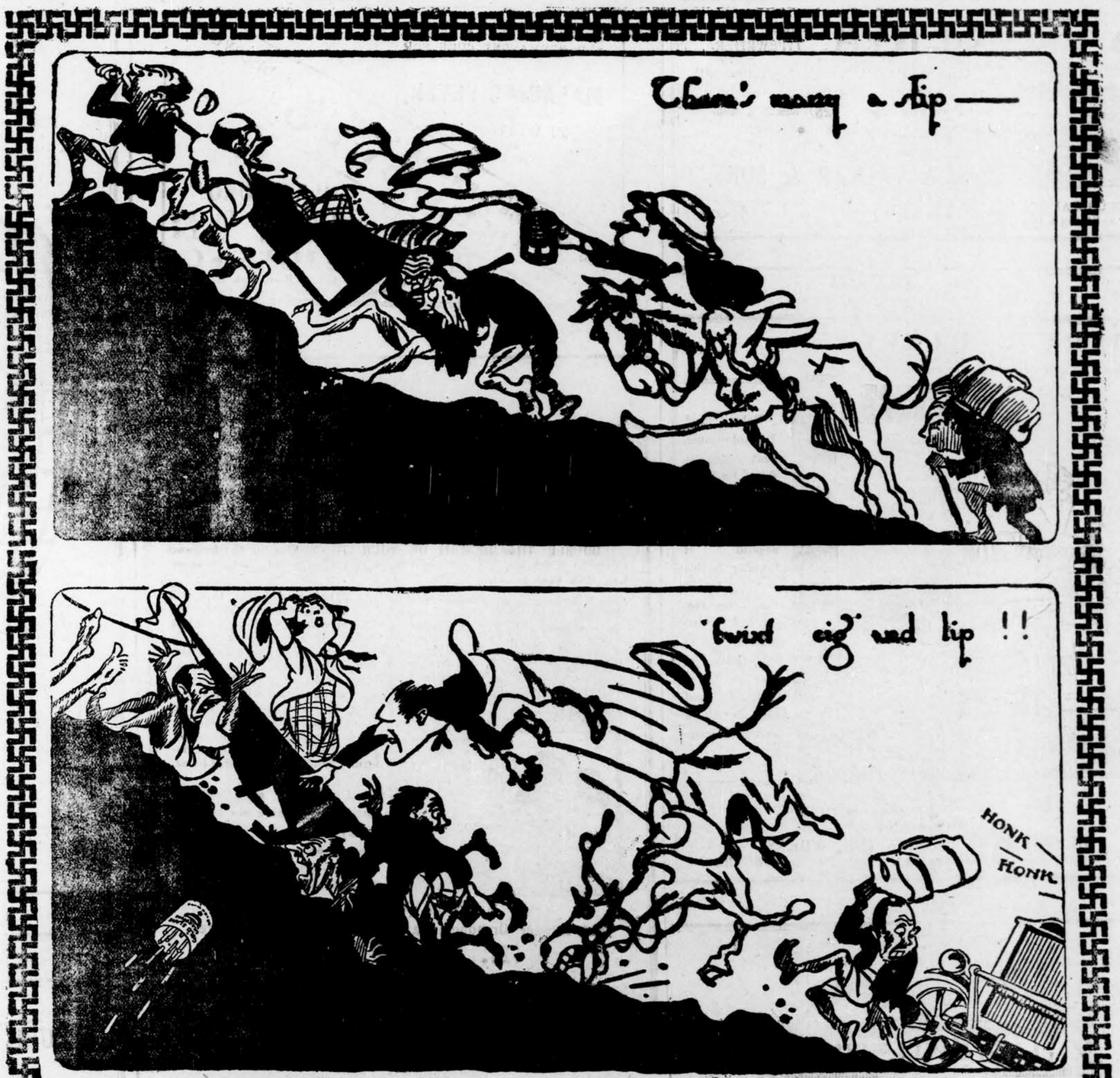

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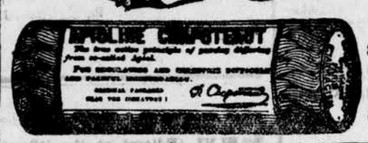

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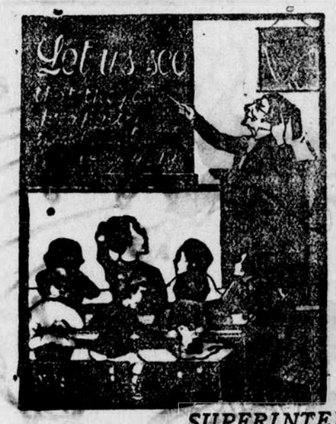

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